If you want a crop of prosperous business, plant your Spring advertisement now.

The Columbian.

Calendars are all gone. Come and get a copy of "Yours Truly," a pamphlet of illustrated humor, four numbers of which are given to every advance subscriber.

VOL 30 BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1895. NO 29

LIVELY COURT NEWS.

Special Licence Case of N. Lieberman.

The Court Hold the Town Ordinance Providing for a Special License of Fifty Dollars for Transient Dealers Invalid.

ELECTION INJUNCTION CASE

F. P. Drinker Files a Bill to Restrain the Town Council From Holding a Special Election to Increase the Indebtedness of the Town, and to Build an Electric Light Plant.

INJUNCTION ISSUED AND NO ELECTION HELD.

Mention was made last week of the arrest of two transient dealers in clothing, for refusal to pay the special license of fifty dollars, and of their being fined and imprisoned by S. C. Creasy, President of the Town Council. A hearing was held before Judge Ikeler on Friday last. R. R. Little Esq., town solicitor, appeared for the town, assisted by Jas. Scarlet Esq, of Danville, Lieberman and Vogel, the defendants, were represented by Ikeler and Ikeler. The case occupied most of the afternoon. The facts as brought out at the hearing were as follows: N. Lieberman came to Bloomsburg on Friday, the 5th, inst., and opened a clothing store in Dr. Evans' building corner of Main and Jefferson streets. He obtained from the county treasurer a retail mercantile license for which he paid seven dollars. He advertised a ten days' sale of clothing damaged by fire, which brought him under the class of transient dealers.

Ordinance No. 46 reads as follows: "All transient stores beginning business, for the sale of any kind of merchandise whether the same shall be represented as bankrupt, assignee, damaged by fire or by any attractive or conspicuous advertisement whatsoever, shall pay a license of fifty dollars per month to be paid monthly in advance, and upon the failure of said persons to secure license, he or they shall be fined in the sum of not less than one hundred dollars to be collected as all other fines are by law collectible, and in default of the payment of said fine or costs, be imprisoned in the jail of the county for a period of not less than thirty days." The ordinance was passed in pursuance of the act of May 4, 1889, which is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That hereafter every person, whether principal or agent, not engaged in a permanent business in any city, borough or township of this Commonwealth, but entering into, beginning or desiring to begin a transient retail business in such city, borough or township, for the sale of any goods, wares or merchandise whatsoever, whether the same shall be represented or held forth to be bankrupt, assignees, or about to quit business, or of goods damaged by fire, water or otherwise, or by any attractive or conspicuous advertisement whatsoever, shall take out a license for the same from the proper authorities of said city, borough or township. The amount of such license in any city or borough shall be fixed by ordinance, duly passed by the council of such city or borough, and the amount of such license in any township shall be fixed by the county treasurer, and to be paid into the school fund of such township, to be used for school purposes, which license shall not be less than twenty-five dollars, nor exceed the sum of one hundred dollars per month; said license to be renewed monthly during the continuance of said sales; and upon failure of said person or persons so to secure license, he or they shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars, to be collected as all other fines are by law collectible, and in default of payment of said fines and costs, be imprisoned in the jail of said city or county for a period not exceeding thirty days.

SECTION 3. Any person failing to take out a license, or refusing to pay the license tax required by this act, or who shall violate any of the provisions thereof, shall on conviction be fined not less than one hundred dollars, and in default of payment thereof, together with costs, to be imprisoned tn the city or county jail not exceeding thirty days.

This act was subsequently amended May 10, 1893, providing for a maximum license fee of $1000 per month, but retaining the other conditions.

In pursuance of the ordinance Mr. Creasy called upon Lieberman, and demanded the fee of $50. This was refused, and then Lieberman and Vogel were arrested by Chief of Police Knorr, and taken before President Creasy at the Town Hall. On the witness stand Creasy testified that on refusal to pay, he fined them $250, and committed both to jail for 60 days, because he understood that both were the owners of the store. It appeared however that Vogel was a clerk, and the case was not pressed against him before the court. There appeared to be some irregularity in the papers made out by the President for their commitment to jail, which was conceded by the counsel for the town. After arguments by Fred Ikeler and James Scarlet, the court rendered the following opinion:

OPINION OF THE COURT.

Of course this case must stand upon the evidence here, as produced by the commonwealth. Under and according to the law governing hearings of this kind, the defendants are not permitted to give any evidence. We have heretofore, in Montour County where, in a similar case, the prisoners were petitioners, carefully examined this question—the questions raised in this case. We have examined the acts of assembly relating to them. While we are quite clear that the merchants of the town may be protected by a proper license under a proper law—by a constitutional act of assembly and a town ordinance properly drawn thereunder: while we are satisfied that such an act and such an ordinance pursuant thereto would control the license and warrant its collection; and would be no doubt a wise remedy for the evils existing and contemplated by the present legislation, and would be a wise means of protecting the resident merchants of a town or other municipality: we are yet fully convinced that the act of assembly of 1889 and the ordinance drawn under it are void. If we were passing upon the record as it stands before us, we would have been obliged to discharge the petitioners at their first hearing; but we have permitted the commonwealth to give evidence and to show the facts. When we permit that to be done it is our duty to construe the act of assembly and the ordinance strictly. That is, after allowing the commonwealth to give oral evidence in support of, and in addition to, the warrant of arrest, record of conviction and commitment, it becomes our duty to consider the invalidity of the ordinance and the constitutionality of the statute under which it was framed.

There are some cases, however, which hold that the constitutionality of a law, statute or ordinance can not be tested under a habeas corpus, and when that is the only alleged ground for relief the prisoner would be remanded. But the contrary rule is the soundest in reason and best supported by authority. In this case the commonwealth admits that it has no cause to detain M. Vogel, one of the prisoners, and consents to his immediate discharge. The other prisoner, N. Lieberman, must be released, not only because there is no proper judgment, warrant, commitment, or record of conviction, but because the statute of 1889, under which the town ordinance was drawn, is unconstitutional and the ordinance under which the prisoner is held is found to be invalid. This is strictly in accordance with the able and lucid opinion rendered in April 1895, by Judge Scott in an almost similar case of South Bethlehem vs. Hackett Carhart & Co. reported in the Northampton Reporter, page 381. There being no evidence to warrant the detention of the prisoner we find that he is deprived of his liberty without due process of law, and we accordingly direct him to be released.

Bloomsburg Pa., July 12th, 1895
By the Court.

THE ELECTION INJUNCTION.

On Friday afternoon a bill in equity was filed in court by F. P. Drinker to restrain the Town Council from holding an election on Tuesday, the 16th, on the question of increasing the town indebtedness and an electric light plant. The plaintiff was represented by C. R. Buckalew, J. G. Freeze and Fred Ikeler Esqs. A preliminary injunction was granted, and a hearing fixed for Monday morning at nine o'clock, at which time the defendants were represented by R. R. Little and James Scarlet Esqs.

The defendants in the bill are the President and members of Council, and the election officers of the four election districts. The bill sets forth among other things, the following:

THIRD—That the Council of said Town on the 21st day of May, 1895, passed an ordinance entitled, "An ordinance to provide for an increase of indebtedness of the Town of Bloomsburg, in order to fund the present indebtedness of said municipality as evidenced by outstanding orders, and a judgment of the court in an action for tort, for damages sustained by W. R. Ringrose for personal injuries received, and also purchase real estate and the equipment of a plant to furnish light for the said town, and to pay the expenses incident to the opening of Jefferson street and North street. ordained to be opened by previous councils, and for obtaining consent of the electors of said municipality thereto," a copy of which ordinance is hereto attached marked "Exhibit A," and which the Plaintiff prays may be taken as a part of this bill.

FOURTH—That in pursuance of said ordinance public notice has been given of an election to be held in the several election districts of said Town on Tuesday, July 16th, 1895, at which election the qualified electors of the Town may vote for or against the increase of the bonded indebtedness of said Town, as proposed in said ordinance, a true copy of which notice is hereto attached and marked "Exhibit B." which exhibit the Plaintiff prays may be taken as a part of this bill; and that the election officers in the several election districts of said Town, above named, intend to hold said election pursuant to said ordinance and notice and make returns of the same, and that the President and members of the Town Council, Defendants above named, intend to prepare and distribute printed tickets for said election, and blanks to the election officers, and otherwise incur expenses for said election, to be paid by the said Town, and they intend also, in case an affirmative vote by a majority of said electors at said election, to carry their aforesaid ordinance into complete execution.

FIFTH—That the ordinance of the Council and the notice to electors above mentioned, combining for a single vote of assent or disapproval by the electors at the election, of a large amount of existing indebtedness of the Town, and a new debt for electric light works to be owned by the Town; together with certain street indebtedness of uncertain amount, in part existing and in part prospective, under pretense of obtaining electoral assent to an increase of debt, is unwarranted in law and is an unreasonable, unfair and misleading exercise of authority by the Council.

SIXTH—That the intended purpose and certain effect of the submission to the electors by the ordinance and notice was to secure for the new increase of debt a large number of votes from persons holding Town orders and other demands against the Town, as well as of the citizens generally interested in reducing rates of interest upon existing indebtedness. and thus prevent a fair election upon the question of increase for an electric light investment by the Town.

Wherefore, because the Plaintiff and other taxpayers of the said Town have no adequate remedy at law, and will be greatly damnified by the execution of said ordinance, prays for equitable relief as follows:

1 That the president and the several members of the Town Council of the Town of Bloomsburg be enjoined from preparing or distributing any tickets to electors or blanks to the election officers of said Town at the proposed election to be held therein on Tuesday next, and from otherwise incurring any expense for said election to be paid by said Town, and also from carrying their said ordinance of May 21st, 1895, into execution.

2. That the several election officers of the Town of Bloomsburg, Defendants in this suit, be enjoined from holding the said proposed election on Tuesday next, or doing any act, matter or thing in relation thereto without the further order of the court.

3. For such other and further relief as to your Honors may seem fit and proper.

Mr. Buckalew made a long and able argument in support of the bill, and was followed by Fred Ikeler, also for the bill. Mr. Scarlet addressed the court on behalf of the town. He contended that the bill was defective in that no sufficient bond accompanied it; the proper parties were not joined in the bill; the bill was not filed in good faith; the court had no jurisdiction over the subject matter, and cited numerous authorities in support of his position. His speech occupied two hours. Col. Freeze closed for the plaintiff, and Judge Ikeler then rendered the following decision:

And now July 15, 1895, after hearing in open Court, the preliminary injunction heretofore granted is continued until final hearing or further order of this Court.

There was therefore no election held on Tuesday.

BRIEF MENTION.

About People You Know.

Rev. P. A. Heilman attended Christian Endeavor Convention in Boston.

J. R. Townsend attended United States court at Erie, as a juror this week.

Charles Chalfant Esq. of Danville, was an interested listener in court on Monday.

W. S. Moyer is having a concrete pavement laid at his Market street property.

Mrs. Price of Pottsville, has been visiting her friends here during the past week.

W. S. Moyer's family and J. L. Moyer and family went to the Vance farm, near Orangeville, where they will rusticate for a couple of weeks.

Rev. A. J. McCann was among the priests who participated in the dedication services of the new Roman Catholic church of the Sacred Heart, at Laporte, on the 4th.

Rev. C. H. Brandt attended, a special meeting of Wyoming Classis of the Reformed Church, at Wilkes-Barre, on Thursday. Rev. A. H. Hontz, of Orangeville, also attended.

Rev. J. S. Diehm D. D. of Selinsgrove preached in the Lutheran Church last Sunday. He was the pastor here many years ago and was one of the professors in the early days of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute.

Dr. E. Franklin Smith, of New York city, formerly of Goshen, has recently been appointed medical inspector in New York city, at a salary of $1200 per month. In the competitive examinations for appointment on the Board of Health Dr. Smith ranked fifth from the top with a percentage of 93.30. There were 150 competitors at this examination. The appointment will not interfere with the Doctor's private practice.—"Goshen, N. Y. Democrat."

It never pays for people to lose their heads. They are apt to do and say things for which they will be sorry when they have time to calm their passions and take a sober second thought. Talk of hanging a Judge in effigy because he has not decided in accordance with the clamor of an excited public, is the most idle nonsense. It is more, it is a menace to the public peace that ought not to be indulged in, nor encouraged either by individuals or the press.

To come to the point. By his two recent decisions, the transient clothing dealers and the election injunction, Judge Ikeler seems to have given great offense and he has been subjected to severe criticism. We are not the champions of the court, and have no apology or excuse to offer in its behalf. The court probably would not thank us were we to do so, but cool reflection must satisfy every reasonable man that the hasty judgment of the public is more apt to be wrong than the deliberate judgment of the Judge. The Lieberman case was decided on the authority of a decision of Judge Scott of Northampton county in a precisely similar case, and Judge Ikeler says in his opinion printed elsewhere in this paper, that after careful examination he came to the conclusion that Judge Scott was right, and so held.

In the injunction case, the argument was made on Monday occupying most of the day. Voluminous authorities were cited by Mr. Scarlet, which it was utterly impossible for the court to examine in time to render a decision by seven o'clock Tuesday morning, and so he continued the injunction, stopping the election until he has time to consider the questions raised by the bill in equity. If it is found that the bill cannot be sustained, another election may be ordered, the Town being put to the additional expense of re-advertising the ordinance and notices which may or may not be recoverable from the plaintiff in the bill. If the bill is sustained, that is the end of the election in its present form. The proper administration of justice must be governed by the laws as they are. If the time shall ever come when the decisions of the courts are influenced and moulded by public clamor, we shall then have reached a most dangerous period in our national existence.

Frank Emmett, son of A. J. Emmett of Hemlock township, met with a serious injury last Thursday morning, by falling off a hay wagon, while he was unloading hay with a carrier fork. The rope broke, throwing him on the barn floor. Dr. Montgomery of Buck Horn, was called, and found some bones fractured. Mr. Emmett lives on his father's farm in Frosty Valley.

N. U. Funk, Esq., has been appointed by the court of this county, Commissioner to take testimony and find the facts in the Election Contest relating to the election of Director of the Poor of Conyngham Township and the borough of Centralia. The Commissioner is directed to sit for the purpose of taking the testimony at the house of D. F. Curry, in Centralia, within twenty days from July 12th, 1895.

CAN'T BUST 'EM.

All wool pants warranted not to rip, buttons never to come off. In case a pair should rip for you or buttons should come off, bring them back and we will give you a new pair. Price per pair, $2.00, $2.50, $2.75 and $3.00.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
ONE PRICE
CLOTHIERS, HATTERS & FURNISHERS
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

See our great assortment of men's pants at $1.50, $2.00, and $2.50, worth easily a dollar more.

SUMMER REDUCTION SALE of CLOTHING.

DOWN TO WHOLESALE COST.

A great many men's, boys' and children's suits, $2 and $3 taken off our extremely low prices on suits.

Don't make a mistake. There is no need to visit fake clothiers when you can buy fine clothing so cheap at Bloomsburg's Grand Old Stand,

THE
D. LOWENBERG
Clothing Store.

THE REASON.

Grandma Gruff said a curious thing,
"Boys may whistle, but girls must sing."
That's the very thing I heard her say,
To Kate, no longer than yesterday.

"Boys may whistle." Of course they may,
If they pucker their lips the proper way,
But for the life of me I can't see
Why Kate can't whistle as well as me.

"Boys may whistle, but girls must sing."
Now I call that a curious thing.
If boys can whistle, why can't girls, too?
It's the easiest thing in the world to do.

So if the boys can whistle and do it well,
Why can't girls—will somebody tell?
Why can't they do what a boy can do?
That is the thing I should like to know.

I went to father, and asked him why
Girls couldn't whistle as well as I;
And he said, "The reason that girls must sing
Is because a girl's a sing-ular thing."

And grandma laughed till I knew she'd ache
When I said I thought it all a mistake.
"Never mind, little man," I heard her say,
"They will make you whistle enough some day."

CONTAINED IN HORACE.

One evening, not many years ago, George Wilson made his way through one of the streets of New Haven.

His full name, as it appeared in the catalogue of the university, was George Ellis Wilson, of Smithville, Pa. He had just eaten supper, and hurried across the busy streets and down this little lane till he came to a dimly lighted, second-hand bookstore. After pausing at the threshold long enough to shake the snow from his coat, he entered.

The air of the room had the musty odor peculiar to old books, and the little old man who kept the store seemed to have absorbed some of the musty learning of his shop, such a scholarly stoop did he have and so dusty were his clothes.

An effort had been made to sort some of the books, and over several shelves was hung the label "Religious," and over some others "Greek and Latin," while in the extreme corner were "Translations."

Wilson eyed these last suspiciously, for he had "boned" his way through preparatory school, and he had made up his mind not to "horse" through college.

Turning to the Latin books, he looked them through till he came to a copy of Horace, somewhat the worse for wear, but still serviceable. Wilson glanced over the pages of the Horace and decided that it would answer his purpose, paid the old man thirty-five cents, put the book in his pocket, and went out into the street.

The next morning he got up late, and in his hurry to get to breakfast put on the coat just as he had left it the night before. At chapel, however, during the long prayer, while the president was imploring "blessings for the heathen in all lands," under which head Wilson would have little thought himself included, he pulled out the Horace and looked at the fly-leaf.

There were two of the initials of the former owner, W. B., and his class, '55. The last name had been carefully scratched out. Up in the corner there was a note, evidently written during some recitation thirty years before. "Can you tutor me an hour in trig. tomorrow?"

By the time that Wilson had observed this much the prayer was ended, and the president was walking down the middle aisle while the seniors, in accordance with a custom handed down from long ago, were making prodigious bows as he passed, and falling in unceremoniously behind him.

Pocketing the book, Wilson returned to his room, and after a few preliminaries began to get ready to study.

No one can study a book until he has thumbed it over and over and made himself familiar with it. The first thing Wilson did, therefore, was to glance over the pages of his "Horace," and see what sort of fellow its former owner was.

On the fifth page he saw something that attracted his attention. Written in a man's hand, in rather small characters, as though the writer would not have it too public, and on the inner edge of the leaf was the name "Mary."

Smiling to himself, Wilson turned on. Nothing else noteworthy appeared till he came to what was evidently a very difficult passage on the fifty-first page, for the leaf was badly worn and soiled, and written in the same hand as before were the names "Mollie" and "Mame."

Wilson turned to the first ode, and worked steadily over the dictionary for two hours. Then he started for the recitation room.

The professor was William B. Henderson, but the boys always called him Billie behind his back, and occasionally some one made a slip and called him Billie to his face.

He was very serious, seldom known to smile, and a regular "grinder." Stories were abundant about some love affair that he had while a student at Yale, and of a girl whom he had been engaged to, who left him for a wealthier man and a trip to Europe.

But stories about college professors are common, and no one pays much attention to them. No one supposed that Billie Henderson could ever have thought much of anything except Latin.

Every time that Wilson took up his Horace to study, his eye caught sight of "Mary" or "Molly" or "Mame."

One day, in looking over the notes in the back of the book, Wilson made a discovery. Down in the corner of a page in the same handwriting was "My Mary."

"I'd like to know who that fellow was, and what became of Mary," thought Wilson. "What a nice little plot for a true story! I could make out a whole love affair from these names in the book. Let's see. Something like this:

"Chapter I. Student comes to New Haven from Western home, is hazed, meets a pretty girl, name Mary something or other; tries to study Horace, ands finds himself writing 'Mary' in his book.

"Chapter II. Takes her to glee club concert, borrows money for the tickets and gets uncomfortably in debt, becomes absent minded, and begins to write 'Mollie' and 'Mame.'

"Chapter III. Scene—A beautiful parlor: Mary, beautiful and collected, seated on a sofa. Student, with one hand in coat pocket, standing by grate fire, with one hand in coat pocket, fire, with one elbow on mantel. He complains of his hard luck in Horace; is sure to flunk on exam. Mary consoles him tenderly. Student goes over to sofa, looks into Mary's dark eyes, tells her the trouble is that his Horace sings of no one but Mary, and that the rest of his fellows and the professor don't translate that way. Mary blushes beautifully. He takes her hand, and they are very happy.

"Chapter IV. The fellow goes to his room and writes 'My Mary' in his Horace, and flunks on the exam.

Suddenly another idea struck him. He turned around and started for his room. On reaching it he took a triennial catalogue and looked through to see what names in the class of '55 had the initials W. B. To his perplexity, he found several names with these initials.

"Well, if there isn't Billie Henderson's name! I never thought of it, but I suppose his name is really William," said Wilson to himself. "He could never have owned this book, though, for he must have been a regular grind."

The term was drawing to a close, when one day Professor Henderson announced to his class that they could bring their own copies of "Horace" to the class-room on the next day. They would do some reading at sight, he explained, and the class would be allowed to use what notes were to be found in their books. The next day, therefore, Wilson took his "Horace" to class.

The passage which was assigned to him was the one which the former owner had found so difficult and had sought relief for his feelings by writing "Mame" and "Mollie" on the margin of the page. Wilson, however, buckeled in manfully, and when called on translated with some fluency and sat down.

The professor looked over the top of his glasses and said, rather sternly:

"I do not understand, Mr. Wilson, how you obtain the meanings that you give to some of the words."

Wilson hesitated a moment, and then a happy thought struck him. Something that he had seen in the notes came to his mind.

"I think, professor," he said, "that my text must differ from yours."

"Ah!" said the professor. "Let me see your text."

The professor took the book and glanced over the page. His expression changed in a moment. Old memories seemed to come up, and he leaned his head on his hand and looked steadily at the book.

Finally he raised his eyes, and, handing the book to Wilson, said:

"You are quite right, Mr. Wilson."

After the recitation was over, Professor Henderson called Wilson to his desk.

"I should like, Mr. Wilson," he said, "to obtain that copy of Horace from you when you are through with it, if you have no objection to parting with it. It's an odd edition, you know," he added, in explanation, "and I—I should like to have it to compare with other texts."

"Well, I'll be blowed!" exclaimed Wilson, as soon as he was well away from the recitation-room. "Who would have thought it!"

And he buttoned up his coat and hurried to his room to tell the story to Johnson.

City Noises.

It's pretty hard to write in the city these wide-open-window days.

The dust you can screen off, but the sounds from the street venders strike your ear with a sickening thud.

"Strorberries!"

"Here's your fine sparrowgrass, o. ten a bunch!"

"Grass cut, lady?"

"Scissors to grind?"

"Any ol' clothes?"

Then the old man with the cart full of crockery appears, rattling two plates together like tambourines, until I am ready to shriek.

He finds mine an attractive block, for he stays around for an hour or more.

Then the hand organ appears. It is on wheels, is propelled by a man and woman, and shoots off melody like a park of musical artillery.

When they have gone, two ruffians with fog-horn voices terrify us with fierce assertions regarding an "extror!"

Some of my neighbors buy it, but I have been caught by such before.

They fade away at last, and then the man next door starts in on his flute practice.

There is an altercation in the basement between the butcher's boy and the servant, and a man begins to beat a carpet two houses away.

Then a chap with a homicidal face ushers along a bony horse and a cart full of potted plants and flowers.

"Flowers, lady? Dese are fine, dese are!"

I am wondering what chance a full hatrack would have if he were alone with it, when my servant emerges and noses the posies with an anxious look.

She buys three, and comes upstairs with her arms full and a face filled with delight.

She wants them for her room, she says, and she is so happy at having them that I share in the general joy.

But they are measly, wretched looking things! Forced for sale, and will be dead in a couple of days.

He has given her a bad ten cent piece too, but as he is out of sight and her time is valuable, I take the dime off her hands, and she goes off with her floral prizes.

It's all very trying when one is striving to write, but I have got an item out of it, anyway.—New York Recorder.

Some Interesting Figures.

Mr. Henry Gannett, an able and painstaking statistician, calculates that in 1880 the wealth of the United States was $43,642,000,000, or an average of $579 to each inhabitant; that it was about $62,600,000,000 in 1890, or about $1,000 to each inhabitant, and that at both dates it was greater than the wealth of any other nation. Mr. Gannett finds that 5 per cent. of the total wealth of the country is owned by millionaires, 27 per cent. by people worth from $100,000 to $1,000,000 each, 25 per cent. by those worth from 10,000 to $100,000 27 per cent., the largest per centage by those worth from $1,000 to $10,000 each, and 6 per cent. by those owning less than $1,000 each.—Boston Herald.

"MAN OVERBOARD."

A Lively Little Joke, but It Cost Him His Baggage.

"Steamship passengers frequently resort to practical jokes to relieve the monotony of voyages," said a retired sea captain, "and while the pranks, as a rule, are perfectly harmless they sometimes have a boomerang effect. Three years ago we were crossing the Atlantic and both the owners and myself were exceedingly anxious to make a speedy trip, as a rival liner had the week before lowered the record held by our company. On the third day out, just about dusk, the cry of 'Man overboard' rang through the ship, and a hurried investigation elicited the information that several of the passengers had heard a splash, followed by piteous appeals of 'Help, help—save me!' The engines were stopped, and the steamer put about, a close watch being kept meanwhile for the drowning man. A half hour was spent in cruising about without results and we started on our journey under the belief that the poor fellow had gone to the bottom. The inquiry that followed proved puzzling. No one was missing, and we came to the conclusion that a stowaway had committed suicide.

"The next day, however, an explanation came. We had a ventriloquist aboard, in the person of a very smart young man, who was too tickeled over the success of his joke to keep the secret.

"Then the laugh was on him. As he had caused a serious delay and much annoyance I notified him that I had made an official entry of the circumstance on my log and the loss of time, and that on approaching shore I would detain him until a sufficient guarantee had been put up that he would answer in court to reply to a demand for financial restitution. I talked of $50,000 being about the penalty under the government mail contract, and it is needless to say he spent the balance of the voyage on tenter hooks. He disappeared before we docked, leaving his baggage behind."—San Francisco Post.

Sent as Written.

Several years ago a young man, whom we will call H, was employed as night operator at a small town in Illinois.

The second night of his service a circus arrived in town and with it a great many farmers from the surrounding country. H went on duty at 7 o'clock in the evening. About an hour later a stranger came in to send a telegram. As soon as he had written and paid for the message the operator sat down to the instrument and proceeded to tick off the telegram, which was brief, and read, not including address and signature:

"Have sean the party send mee the muney."

When the operator had nearly finished sending the message the receiving operator telegraphed back, "What you givin us?" referring to the spelling of the message.

The rules of the Western Union Company prohibit any conversation on the wire between operators, but nevertheless this rule is frequently broken. It is also a strict rule that messages shall always be sent and words spelled as they are written, even if, as is often the case, the words are spelled wrongly.

But at the time H took this job he was as ignorant of these rules as an Indian, so to the operator's query as to what he was "givin' him" he replied thusly: Make it read: "Have seen the party, send me the money."

"That's more like it," said the receiving operator.

"I guess the bloke that wrote it never saw the inside of a school," said the sending operator.

The next moment he was chilled to the marrow by the soft words that wafted o'er his shoulder.

"Young fellow, that was a cipher message. I am a detective and also an operator. I heard your remarks on the wire, and if you don't send that message the way I wrote it I shall sue your company for $50,000. And, furthermore, if you don't take back and apologize for the remarks you made about my schooling I will pound your head off." These words came from the "bloke" that wrote the message.

It is superfluous to add that the apology was forthcoming and the telegram sent again according to the "bloke's" rules for spelling.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Learn to be Handy.

The lack of manual training has been felt by many who, in the ordinary interpretation of the word, are considered educated.

This failing is noticed most frequently in the trivial repairs the hardware man is called upon to make. A left-hand rim lock has been carried three miles to have the latch bolt reversed. A customer repudiated his bill, cursed the outfit and the outfitters, because the water had evaporated from his electric battery. Another customer was charged $5 by a hard-hearted dealer merely for putting a simple leather valve in his pump.

The impression appears to be firmly installed that if a plumber is paid for doing certain work, that work can be done by none but a plumber, whereas if men retained even a little of the inquisitiveness of their youth, they might yet "see the wheels go round."

In dealing with mechanics the ability to illustrate some technical feature by free-hand drawing is of great advantage to the merchant. A salesman for electric chandeliers said that his talent for drawing had enabled him to close many a contract by clearing up all doubts and showing just how such and such a combination would look.

In trimming his window many a hardware clerk has marred an otherwise good display by the appearance of his price-tickets, and has longed for something that would enable him to become a creditable sign-writer, or at least for a substitute for the labored and crude effects of his drop-block and brush.—Hardware.

Do Not Work Before Breakfast.

It is not a good plan to do much of anything in the morning before eating breakfast, or at any rate drinking a cup of coffee. One is not in condition to work without detriment to the general health, and not long ago a doctor advised a friend not even to read before eating her first meal; he said that it was bad for the eyes.

ALEXANDER BROTHERS & CO.

DEALERS IN

Cigars, Tobacco, Candies, Fruits and Nuts

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Henry Maillard's Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

F. F. Adams & Co's Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco

Sole agents for the following brands of Cigars:

Henry Clay, Londres, Normal, Indian Princess, Samson, Silver Ash

Bloomsburg Pa.

What brings relief from dirt and grease? Why don't you know?

SAPOLIO

B. F. SHARPLESS, Pres. N. U. FUNK, Sec. C. H. CAMPBELL, TREAS.

BLOOMSBURG LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK, $30,000.

Plotted property is in the coming business centre of the town. It includes also part of the factory district, and has no equal in desirability for residence purposes.

CHOICE LOTS are offered at values that will be doubled in a short time.

No such opportunity can be had elsewhere to make money.

Lots secured on SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Maps of the town and of plotted property furnished on application.

Call upon or write to the Secretary, or J. S. Woods, Sales Agent, or any member of the Board of Directors.

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THE POSITIVE CURE.

ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAYFEVER HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

THE SOUTH CENTRAL CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING AND MILLING CO.

(INCORPORATED.)

CAPITAL STOCK - - - $2,000,000.

Shares $1.00 each, Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

(Issued in payment for this Company's Mines.)

General Offices, 712-713 National Bank of Commerce Building, Broadway and Oliver St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

TREASURY RESERVE STOCK, $300,000.

In Shares of $1.00 Each, Full-Paid and Non-Assessable.

GOLD.

Controls a Rich Group of Ten Gold Mines,

Located in Carson Mining District,

Owyhee County, Idaho; a district which has produced

OVER $40,000,000.00

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PRESIDENT—Col. W. H. Brothers, Capitalist and Real Estate Owner; and of W. H. Brothers & Co., Roofers, St. Louis.

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2d " —Wm. F. Wernse, President Guarantee Loan and Mortgage Company, St. Louis.

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ASS'T SEC'Y—E. A. Wernse, Cashier Guarantee Loan and Mortgage Co., St. Louis.

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J. H. Rhoades, of Rhoades, Kenney & Spence, Hartford City, Ind.

Three other Directors reside at the Mines.

TREASURER AND TRANSFER AGENT—The Guarantee Loan and Mortgage Co., (AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $1,500,000), St. Louis.

The Mines are PRODUCERS, and will be Worked for Dividends.

A limited number of shares of the Company's Treasury Stock will now be sold to first applicants, in the order received, at the price of

12½ CENTS A SHARE.

Certain to advance and yield ten to hundred fold and over, on this price.

A SMALL JUDICIOUS INVESTMENT OFTEN BRINGS A FORTUNE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY. The stock will be listed, and price advance rapidly. The Company's consolidated mines have very large Ore Reserves. It is desired to erect a Stamp Mill, to reduce the Company's ore to Bullion.

THE OUT PUT of Company's Mines will be increased to the DIVIDEND BASIS, as fully demonstrated by Reports and Statements on file. Complete Reports and Statements sent on application.

AGENTS! We want several good agents. Will pay LARGE CASH COMMISSIONS and some Stock, on which DIVIDENDS will be GUARANTEED.

Address application for shares to Treasurer South Central Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Co., 712 & 712 National Bank of Commerce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

IS BUSINESS DULL WITH YOU?

ADVERTISING IS AN ANTIDOTE FOR DULLNESS.

•TRY• IT •

AND SEE YOUR STORE FILL WITH CUSTOMERS.

Crown Acme,

The best burning oil that can be made from petroleum.

It gives a brilliant light. It will not smoke the chimneys. It will not char the wick. It has a high fire test. It will not explode. It is pre-eminently a family safety oil.

We Challenge Comparison with any other illuminating oil made.

We stake our Reputation, as Refiners upon the statement that it is

The Best Oil IN THE WORLD.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR.

CROWN - ACME

THE ATLANTIC REFINING CO.,

BLOOMSBURG STATION,

BLOOMSBURG, PA

THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES.

Butter per lb	$ .20
Eggs per dozen	.14
Lard per lb	.12½
Ham per pound	.12½
Pork, whole, per pound	.06
Beef, quarter, per pound	07 to .10
Wheat per bushel	.80
Oats " "	.45
Rye " "	.65
Wheat flour per bbl	3.60
Hay per ton	12 00 to 14.00
Potatoes per bushel,	.75
Turnips " "	.25
Onions " "	1.00
Sweet potatoes per peck	25 to .30
Tallow per lb	.4½
Shoulder " "	.11
Side meat " "	.10
Vinegar, per qt	.07
Dried apples per lb	.05
Dried cherries, pitted	.12
Raspberries	.14
Cow Hides per lb	.3½
Steer " " "	.05
Calf Skin	.80
Sheep pelts	.75
Shelled corn per bus	.75
Corn meal, cwt	2.00
Bran, "	1.20
Chop "	1.25
Middlings "	1.20
Chickens per lb new	.12
" " " old	.22
Turkeys " "	.15
Geese " "	.10
Ducks " "	.10

COAL.

No. 6, delivered	2.40
" 4 and 5 "	3.50
" 6 at yard	2.25
" 4 and 5 at yard	3.25

PATENTS

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Get a Glass! Quick!

There's lots of snap and vim in this HIRES' ROOTBEER. There's lots of pleasure and good health in it, too. A delicious drink, a temperance drink, a home-made drink, a drink that delights the old and young. Be sure and get the genuine

HIRES' Rootbeer

A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

THE CHAS. E. HIRES COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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STEEL ROOFING and SIDING.

(Sugendorph's Patent.)

Lightning, Fire and Storm Proof

Send for catalogue of prices. The Penn Iron Roofing and Corrugating Co. (Ltd.) Phila., Pa., Sole Mfrs.

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THE COLUMBIAN

A STINGY MAN'S TRICK.

Jones Always Has but One Cigarette Left in the Box.

"Sorry, boys; it's the last one I've got," remarked Jones, as he took a cigarette out of his case and applied a match to it.

A drink or two and a story or two followed. Jones pulled out his cigarette case, and, taking out the only one it contained, remarked:

"The last one I've got, by Jove!"

Half an hour later, after another drink, another story and another bite at the free lunch, Jones took out his cigarette case, remarking:

"Just one left. I'm lucky."

"Say Jones, how is it that you always have just one cigarette left?" inquired Smith, as they walked down the street. "I have noticed for a long time that you never have but one cigarette in your case, and still you keep taking that one out and smoking it every few minutes."

"Great scheme, that," declared Jones. "For several years I bought cigarettes for the multitude. Every time I wanted to smoke it cost me a whole pack, for everybody in the crowd would take one. The result was that my Turkish cigarettes cost me about $4 a day. Now I carry the box in one pocket and the cigarette case with one cigarette in it in another. I take out my last cigarette, light it, and when no one is looking slip in another last cigarette. Great scheme."—San Francisco Post.

It Wasn't News.

A Washington correspondent gives the Post this story of a German publisher in St. Louis: "There had been a big fire directly opposite the office of his paper the night before. A magnificent building was destroyed, with all its contents. The streets in the vicinity were filled with people, who so choked the thoroughfares as to almost prevent the firemen working. It was the event of the season, in a news sense, and the papers were naturally filled with articles telling the whole story.

"The publisher of the paper in question, on reaching his office the next morning, looked over the papers of his cotemporaries first, and then, lighting a fresh cigar, tilted back in his chair, took up his own paper to read what he felt sure would be the best report of all. To his amazement, there was not a line concerning the fire in his paper. When he sufficiently realized the fact that no mention had been made of the conflagration he dashed up stairs to his city editor, and bursting into the room exclaimed:

"'Why didn't we have a story of the fire?'

"The city editor, who was a German without a great deal of experience in this country, looked up calmly and replied:

"'Vat was de uze of brintin' anything about it? Everybody in town vas dere to see de whole thing for hisself.'"

Where Curfew Rings To-Night.

After years of disuse the curfew bell is again ringing. Its peaceful clangor rises in villages like a fireside hymn. It is the angelus of the home, calling the people from labor and pleasure back to the household. The revival of the custom may seem like a return to Puritan simplicity, but its beneficent results can hardly be questioned. Twenty towns in Minnesota have already adopted the curfew ordinance. It provides that young people under 16 years of age who are found on the streets after the ringing of curfew are subject to arrest. The first offense is punished with a fine, the second with imprisonment and the third with both. While the ordinance has not been long enough in operation to definitely determine its results, yet it has been proved practicable, and the towns that have tried it seem satisfied with it. The warning bell, at 10 o'clock, sends youthful stragglers where all young people should be at that hour. There can be no legitimate excuse for children being without the guarded walls of home when traitorous night threatens danger. The curfew ordinance serves the best interest of parents and children and the community at large. Other towns would do well to follow the example of these twenty enterprising places.—Minneapolis Times.

A Very Thirsty Dog.

A young Wissahickon man, so the tale goes, owned a dog of mongrel breed, which had added to its one great undesirable quality of low birth the more offensive one of the mange. The young man determined to sever his connections with the animal, and with that end in view he secured a large washtub and put staples in the inside of it, with robes attached to them, to securely hold the dog, and keep its head under water. He caught the dog just as it came in after a long tramp in the dusty roads. The doomed animal was preparing to slake its thirst at the hydrant, when its master grabbed it and tied it down in the tub. Then he turned on the water, and let it run until the dog's head was totally submerged. He couldn't bear to see the poor brute suffer, so he went away for a quarter of an hour. He came back, expecting to find the dog dead. Strange to say, however, the dog was very much alive. There was no water in the tub. Neither was there any leak in it. The dog had simply quenched his thirst.—Philadelphia Record.

It Will Set Fire.

An investigation into the cause of a fire in a Winter street dry goods store in Boston recently resulted in demonstrating that an incandescent electric lamp will generate sufficient heat to set inflammable material into a blaze. The fire in question, for which a still alarm was given, was caused by allowing an incandescent lamp to remain for a few moments, not dreaming but that it was safe to leave the lamp on the cloth. When he returned the cloth was blazing.—Philadelphia Press.

Her Answer.

"Be mine," he whispered.

Something in the summer girl's manner warned him that he was no good.

"Don't say," he hastened to add, "that you are not old enough to accept me."

"Mr. Flathera," said the maiden, "I had not the least intention of saying that I was not old enough to accept you. I was about to remark, in fact, that I was old enough not to accept you."—Indianapolis Journal.

GLASS PAPER.

That Would be a More Accurate Designation Than Sandpaper.

Sandpaper as now made is false to its name, for it has no sand about it, the place of that material being now taken usually by powdered glass, which does its work with vastly greater effect.

One of the most important operations in the fabrication of sandpaper is the pulverization of the glass into powder of the different grades of fineness. Commonly an iron mortar is used for this purpose, a heavy iron pestle being the crushing instrument. Stamping machinery is better. In the box, which can be closed by a wooden door to prevent waste of material and also injury to the workman, are two iron cylinders in which play the stamps. These crush the glass, turning on their own axles as they work.

For grading the powder several sifting cylinders are necessary, covered with gauze of different mesh. Beginning with the coarsest the workman proceeds gradually to the finest, resifting each time that which passes through the network.

The paper to be used in the manufacture must be good, strong and rather long-fibered; it must also be free from knots and irregularities, and if there be any such they must be planed off. If they should be overlooked, they would interfere with the proper use of the sandpaper, the knots would protrude through the glue, and little ridges and channels would result, making it impossible to smooth off a surface evenly with the paper.

The paper is cut into large sheets, spread on work tables, fastened down, and then painted, by means of a large brush, with a thin, even coat of hot glue. If the glue is too thin and the paper of bad quality, the glue soaks into the paper, so that which remains is not of sufficient consistency to hold the glass. Thus results a sandpaper from which the glass easily rubs off, or which, in places, has no glass at all, or not enough. This is notably the case with the coarser varieties, in which the layer of glue must be put on with exceeding care that the relatively large fragments of glass, which can in no manner be soaked with the binding material, may be held fast in it. On the other hand, if the layer of glue is too thick or the consistence too viscious, the outer part hardens too quickly, so that the glass powder cannot embed itself in it.

When the glue has been spread on the paper the powdered glass must be sifted on through an appropriate sieve. This operation also requires considerable skill, though not so much as the spreading of the glue. For the glass must not be sifted merely in such a manner as to use a given quantity to a sheet, but so that each sheet may be covered evenly. Even then all the powder will not stick, and some of the particles lie upon others without touching the glue; these can be shaken off by a slight movement of the paper. When the superfluous glass powder has been removed a wooden roller is passed lightly over the paper to press the particles of glass as firmly as possible into the glue and to form a perfectly even surface.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Bycycles Hurt Trolley Roads.

In some of the far western cities the electric car system is threatened with bankruptcy by a new danger. This is the ubiquitous bicycle. The neighboring cities of San Francisco and Oakland are so given over to the delights of the wheel that half the street railroads have gone into the hands of receivers, and the other half are struggling along with difficulty.

Particularly in Oakland are the trolley lines suffering. The streets there are nearly all level and well paved, and the percentage of bicyclists among the population is tremendous. It is a fact vouched for by one of the trolley magnates, who, by the way, rides a wheel himself and saves car fare, as his road is run on purely no-pass principles, that but one road in the city is doing better than just paying expenses. The gross receipts of every trolley road in the place have been reduced fully one-third by the craze for wheeling, and as the operating expenses remain the same despite this reduction of custom, the roads find themselves in a bad way.

Conditions almost as unfavorable to the trolleys prevail in San Francisco. Here on account of the hills and the bad pavement in many streets, the disadvantages and discouragements to the cyclist are greater. Nevertheless one of the principle lines of the city alone is losing $1,000 a month. An official of one of the roads says:

"Hundreds of people who used to spend thirty cents a day regularly o the streetcar lines in this city now own their own bicycles and save that amount daily. A railroad received that amount from each regular traveler, and nearly every traveler now has a wheel, and as a result the railroads get only the transient travel. These estimates are made from the receipts of the road. We find that our out-of-town line has not been hurt as much, but our intown lines has lost one-third of its income."

Here the, cyclist have added insult to injury, for their favorite wheel paths are the nicely paved roadbeds of the very trolley lines from which they are taking the means of support. And worse yet, in the cases where the roadbeds are not such as find favor in the eyes of the knights of the wheel they are seeking to obtain legislation forcing the companies to bitumenize the roadbeds. It is intimated that every bicycle sold in San Francisco means a loss of 25 cents a day to some one of the trolley lines. At this rate what will become of the Brooklyn trolleys when the bicycle craze reaches its hight?—New York Sun.

How They Kept Him Quiet.

I went to see a woman last Tuesday morning who has a young son; I think he's not much over a year old, in fact. He's the noisiest little fellow I ever saw, but this morning he kept still so long that the mother and I rushed into the nursery to see what the nurse had done to him. She simply had found a way to keep him quiet and out of mischief. He had little bits of raw cotton stuck to his hands with molasses, and he was trying to pick them off he was too busy to cry, and for the first time since I've known him he was absolutely quiet for a quarter of an hour. —Washington Post.

FACTS IN FEW WORDS.

Georgia's fruit crop this year is estimated to be worth three million dollars.

Of the twenty-seven royal families of Europe two-thirds are of German origin.

"To fire out," in the sense of a forcible ejection, is found in Shakespeare, in Sonnet 144.

The Orphans' Court of Philadelphia, the other day awarded a dividend of a little over two mills to each of the creditors of an estate.

The whole number of persons employed in the civil service of the United States is two hundred thousand, of whom one-half are classified.

Sea shells murmur because the vibrations of the air, not otherwise observable, are collected in the shell, and by its shape are brought to a focus.

American parafine wax is now largely used in Italy in the manufacture of church candles, which is said to be an entirely new field, developed within a year and a half.

To open an account in the Bank of England a person must deposit not less than twenty-five hundred dollars, and the authorities require the depositor to be introduced by a customer.

A progressive Georgia undertaker has placed pneumatic tires on his hearse, and the manner in which he whisks his patrons over and under the sod is the envy of mossback rivals.

This will be a very successful beet sugar year in Nebraska. The crop is unprecedentedly large and fine in quality, and there are twice the number of growers there were last year.

With the ships building now in England, and the vessels captured from China, Japan has forty-three warships, only four of which are obsolete. She has also over forty torpedo boats. Some of these ships are very powerful.

On asphalt-paved streets, with rubber tires and rubber-padded horseshoes, cabs and carriages move almost as noiselessly as bicycles, and have just as much need of warning lights after dark.

The iron trade continues to boom, and further advance in prices and in the wages of workmen employed in that industry are recorded this week. The news is very gratifying, as the iron business has been in a stagnant condition for some years.

The widest canal in the world is said to be the Chenab irrigation canal in the northwest provinces of India. It is one hundred and ten feet broad, and will be two hundred feet when finished. The main canal will be four hundred and fifty miles long.

Heat holidays have been established by law in the public schools of Switzerland. It is a well-known fact that the brain cannot work properly when the heat is excessive. When Boston recognises this fact the number of holidays will be greatly augmented.

A new type of vessel is to be added to the British navy, a fast combined gunboat and torpedo boat destroyer, propelled by electricity and with a submergable hull. It will be built at Chatham, will be two hundred and ten feet in length, with very narrow beam, and is to make thirty knots an hour.

MISSING LINKS.

Lobsters are afraid of thunder, and seek deep water during thunder storms.

Eton, the most famous of British public schools, now has 1,019 students. Among them are four earls and seven eldest sons of peers.

We can make mistakes so easy that we are almost forced to think they have already been made and are merely waiting to be called for.

Experimenters with flying-machines are wasting their time. Why should men, women or children care to use wings when they can fly on bicycles?

The vast millions of the Guinness family have all come from a few hundred pounds and the energy of one Irish family, who three generations ago were in what is called a humble position.

A strange custom prevails in Siam when a funeral is passing. The female observers take down their hair, and the men feel in their pockets for a piece of metal to place between their teeth.

A reporter calls a woman who had buried four husbands a "martial quadrilateral." This is good; but why didn't he say a four-cornered widow, and then everybody would have understood him.

Medical students at Harvard attend a cooking-class to learn how sick-room delicacies should be prepared properly.

When a Tartar invites a man to drink, he leads him forward to the table by the ear.

A club of people with six fingers on each hand has started in London. Those having six fingers on one hand may also be admitted. The secretary reports that there are at present on earth 2,173 persons with six, and 431 with seven fingers on one hand. There is but one person living with eight fingers.

Cicero was said to be the greatest book collector of antiquity. One of his letters is extant in which he urges Atticus, a learned friend who was compelled by poverty to sell his library at auction, not to dispose of the books at public sale, but to keep them until the writer is able to purchase them, Cicero adding that he is saving all his rents for that purpose.

Professor Crooks thinks that if the electric light were universal to-day, the candle, if suddenly introduced, would be taught a wonderful invention, as it enables a person to obtain light in its simplest and most portable form, and without the use of cumbrous machinery or the necessity of attaching the lamp to any fixed point by means of wire before it could be lighted.

The slang term of "Dago," now applied to persons of Italian birth or origin, was first used in Louisiana, and applied to Spaniards. San Diego was the patron saint of Spain, and the frequency with which Spaniards called upon his name caused them to be termed "Diegoes," the expression being afterward broadened to include Portuguese and Italians, and finally being limited to the latter nationality.

THE ALPHABET OF HAPPINESS.

IN THE A B C OF A GIRL'S LIFE COOKING COMES FIRST.

Kate Field has a word of advice for the sweet girl graduate:

"Dear graduates," she says, "cooking is the alphabet of your happiness. I do not hesitate to affirm that this Republic, great as her necessities are in many directions, needs cooks more than all else. The salvation of the national stomach depends upon them.

"We are a nation of dyspeptics, and Americans are dyspeptics because they eat the wrong foods, badly cooked, which they drown in ice water. They are dyspeptics because our women don't know the rudiments of their business, and resign their kitchens into the hands of incompetent servants, of whom they are afraid, and whose impudence they frequently endure through sheer helplessness.

"Be cooks first and anything you please afterward. On you posterity waits."

The Chicago Idea.

Mrs. Waldo—Don't you think your divorce laws should be changed?

Mrs. Lakeside—I most decidedly do. It's a shame that a woman can't get alimony from more than one husband at a time.—*Judge.*

She had now become desperate. "Your family has a grand name," he observed. "I would prefer almost any other," she rejoined with a promptness sufficient to suggest that she had given the subject thought. After a time she sat as one in a trance, and wondered what would be the chances of his tumbling if a wheat elevator were to precipitate itself upon him.—*Detroit Tribune.*

"Yes," said the Widow Blueberry; "I kin never be too thankful that poor John was baptized before he died." He was a Baptist, was he not?" "Yes; he was immersed in the river in the afternoon, an' that same night he died of 'neumony on the lungs from ketchin' cold. It was awful sudden; but, as I said, I kin never be too thankful that he was baptized

A Dilemma.

The Caller—I'm all mixed up as to what to do.

Hostess—What about?

Caller—I've got to get tea and a butter-dish, and I don't know whether to get the tea where they give away butter-dishes or the butter-dish where they give away tea.—*Traveller's Record.*

YOUNG LADIES' TROUBLE.

FACTS MADE KNOWN TO FRIENDS

Lady Stenographers, Typewriters, and all Working Girls Interested.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

This class of women are more or less afflicted with illness brought on by constant application in one position. Therefore all will be interested in the candid expression of this bright young lady of Denver, Col., who writes Mrs. Pinkham as follows:—

"This is the first opportunity I have found to write and thank you for the good your Compound has done me. I feel better than I have for years. It seems a seven days' wonder to my friends. Where I used to be pitied, everything is the opposite, and there is not a day but what some one wants to know what I have done to work such a wonder.

"Before taking the Compound I had constant headaches; was constipated; bloated; eyes weak, with watery whites; bearing down pains; pains in the small of my back and right side; took cold very easily, which always caused intense pain in ovaries. I did not want to go anywhere or see any one.

"I was called cross, but I could not help it, feeling as I did. I could not lift anything or do any hard work without suffering for days afterward. Menstruation lasted from eight to ten days, the first two or three days being in almost constant pain, day and night.

"*Lydia E. Pinkham's* Vegetable Compound has made a new girl of me; am now well, happy, and strong." Yours truly, A STENOGRAPHER, Denver, Col.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

For all Bilious and Nervous Diseases. They purify the Blood and give Healthy action to the entire system.

Cure DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION and PIMPLES.

7-12-1yr—N & C

Chichester English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square Phila'a.

Sold by all Local Druggists. 7-12-1w

DR. MacTAGGART,

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Specialist

OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN

LONG STANDING CHRONIC CASES AND DISEASES OF WOMEN,

—) OF (—

HARRISBURG, - PA.

227 Herr St., between 2d and 3d Sts.,

Where he can be seen five days in the week, viz: Thursday, Friday, Saturday, (Sunday from 1 to 4 P. M.,) and Mondays.

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BLOOMSBURG,

AT THE

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ON TUESDAY OF EACH WEEK.

OFFICE HOURS—Office hours will be from 8:30 to 11:30 in the morning. From 1 o'clock to 4 in the afternoon, and from 7 to 9 in the evening, excepting Sunday.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Many years' experience has taught him that nearly all ailments can be cured or greatly helped. The diseases he treats are Consumption, all Bronchial Affections, Loss of Manhood, Crooked Limbs, Wry Necks, Barrenness, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Syphilis, Eye and Ear Diseases, Skin Diseases, Neuralgia, Bright's Disease, Ulcers and Old Sores of every description, Rheumatism, either acute or chronic, Sick Headache, Epilepsy, Gastritis, Congestion, Canker, Tonsilitis, Deafness, St. Vitus' Dance, Impediment of Speech, Loss of Voice, Stuttering, Cancer of the Stomach, Piles, Jaundice, Constipation, Biliousness, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chills and Fever, Fistula, Bilious Colic, Paralysis, Heart Disease, Intestinal Worms and Liver Complaints.

However, it must be remembered that he will not undertake to treat all cases, *but only those* which he is positive can be cured or greatly relieved, and will tell you at once which, *if either*, can be accomplished.

DR. MacTAGGART is the only specialist this side of New York, Philadelphia and Buffalo, who makes an exclusive specialty of treating Chronic Cases and the Diseases of Women. Those who have been suffering for years should call at once and learn whether their ailment can be cured or not. No cases received unless they can be cured or greatly helped.

What Dr. MacTaggart

HAS DONE AND IS DOING.

The Doctor wishes the public to understand that he is not soliciting the ordinary run of cases, but desires just such diseases to treat that other physicians cannot succeed with or at least fail to cure. When you suffer from such *consult* HIM (consultation is free), have him thoroughly diagnose your case, and then what he tells you can be relied upon as a fact beyond refutation. Some may say, "Why go to Dr. MacTaggart when we have as good doctors here as anywhere?" Yes, so you have in their line of practice, but *not* in those specialties that Dr. MacTaggart is schooled and practiced in. In support of this unqualified assertion read his testimonials—not only read them, but investigate the truthfulness of them. Where are the physicians who can remove cancers without pain and cure it beyond peradventure? He does it. Where can you find another physician in Pennsylvania who can remove tumors of even 60 pounds weight without the use of the knife, without pain, and without leaving a scar? Dr. MacTaggart does it. What physician can cure fistulas without cutting or causing the least pain or soreness during treatment? Dr. MacTaggart does it successfully. These are golden truths—*golden* because it proves beyond dispute that the science of medicine in specialties particularly, is advancing with rapid strides far in the lead of the regular practioner. 1-18-1y.

READING RAILROAD SYSTEM

In effect May, 12, 1895.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 11.55 a. m.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.35 a. m., 3.25 p. m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.35 a. m., 3.15.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.35, 11.55 a. m., 12.20, 5.00 6.37, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.35, 11.55 a. m., 12.20, 3.25 5.00, 6.33, p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, 3.20, 7.55, 11.26 a. m., 3.46 7.27, p. m. Sundays 3.20, 7.55 11.26 a. m., 3.46, 7.27, p. m. Additional trains from 24 and Chestnut street station, weekdays, 1.55, 5.41, 8 23 p. m. Sundays, 1.55, 8.23 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG

Leave New York via Philadelphia 8.00 a m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.50 a. m.

Leave Reading 11.50 a. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.30 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.30 a. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.10 a m, 4.30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 7.00, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.27, 6.15.

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 7.08, 8.27, a. m., 12.06 1.37, 3.36, 6.23.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street wharf and South Street wharf for Atlantic City.

WEEK-DAYS—Express, 8.00, 9.00, 10.45 a. m., (Saturdays only 1.30), 2.00, 3.00, 3.40, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.40 p. m. Accommodation, 8.00 a. m., 4.30, 6.30 p. m. $1.00 Excursion train 7.00 a. m.

SUNDAY—Express, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 10.00 a. m., 4.45 p. m. Accommodation, 8 00 a. m. and 4.45 p. m. $1.00 Excursion train 7 a. m.

Returning, leave Atlantic City, depot, corner Atlantic and Arkansas Avenues.

WEEK-DAYS—Express, (Mondays only, 6.45.) 7.00, 7.45, 8.15, 9 00, 10.15 a. m. 3.15, 4.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30 p. m. Accommodation, 6.20, 8.00 a.m. 4.22 p. m. $1.00 Excursion train from foot of Mississippi Ave., 6.00 p. m.

Sunday—Express, 3.30, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00 7.30, 8.00, 9. 30 p. m. Accommodation, 7.15 a. m. 5.05 p. m. $1.00 Excursion train from foot of Mississippi Ave., 6.10 p. m.

Parlor Cars on all Express trains.

I. A. SWEIGARD, Gen'l Superintendent. C. G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. Agt

SOUTH.— **B. & S. R. R.** —NORTH

ARRIVE a m	a. m.	p m	p.m.	STATIONS.	a m	p m	p m	a m
					LEAVE			
7.10	11.40	6.30	2.40	Bloomsburg	8.30	2 40	6.40	6.10
7.08	11.35	6.26	2.3	" P. & R.	8.33	2.42	6.44	6.12
7.03	11.32	6.21	2.35	" Main st.,	8.35	2.45	6.47	
		6.20	2.33	Irondale		2.47	6.50	6.25
6.53	11.23	6.12	2.20	Paper Mill	8.44	2.54	6.58	6.37
6.50	11.20	6.09	2.15	Light St.,	8.47	2.57	7.02	6.56
6.40	11.10	5.59	2.00	Orangeville	8.56	3.10	7.10	7.10
6.29	11.01	5.48	1.51	Forks	9.06	3.20	7.20	7.25
6.25	10.58	5.44	1.30	Zaner's	9.09	3.25	7.24	7.45
6.18	10.53	5.37	1.25	Stillwater	9.13	3.30	7.29	8.00
6.08	10.43	5.27	1.10	Benton	9.23	3.40	7.39	8.40
6.04	10.40	5.22	12.35	Edson's	9.26	3.43	7.44	8.50
6.02	10.38	5.20	12.30	Cole's Cr'k	9.28	3.47	7.48	8.53
5.58	10.35	5.16	12.25	Sugarloaf	9.31	3.52	7.52	9.00
5.52	10.32	5.13	12.20	Ludwick	9.35	3.57	7.57	9.10
5.48	10.28	5.08	12.05	Central	9.45	4.07	8.07	9.30
5.40	10.20	5.00	11.50	Jam. City	9.50	4.10	8.10	9.40
am	a m	p m	p m		a m	p m	p m	am
LEAVE								ARRIVE

THE COLUMBIA KITCHEN SPOON

for dipping Ice Cream, Puddings, Batter, Mashed Potatoes, and anything that sticks to the bowl. No extra knife or spoon needed to clean it. Every housekeeper will be delighted with it. Agents wanted. Sample by mail, Tinned, 30c.; Nickle Plated, 50c.

Patented Novelties, 47 N. 10th STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Time Table in effect May 19, '95.

Scranton & Hly	.....	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	Daily
Pittston " "	.....	‖ 9 38	‖ 2 38	‖ 6 10	5 20	
		‖ 10 00	‖ 3 00			
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Wilkesbarre.. lv	‖ 7 25	‖ 10 15	‖ 3 17	‖ 6 10		‖ 4 40
Plym th Ferry "	‖ 7 30	10 2	‖ 3 22	‖ 6 0		‖ 4 48
Nanticoke .. "	7 40	10 3	3 29	6 14		5 00
Mocanaqua .. "	8 01	10 5	3 47	6 35		5 21
Wapwallopen. "	8 11	11 0	3 57	6 4		5 32
Nescopeck .. ar	8 13	11 1	4 08	6 52		5 4.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.			
Pottsville. .. lv	‖ 6 00	‖ 9 05	‖ 1 10	.....		.....
Hazleton ..... "	7 10	11 05	3 04	.....		.....
Tomhicken..... "	7 30	11 25	3 22	.....		.....
Fern Glen..... "	7 38	11 34	3 35	.....		.....
Rock Glen .... "	7 44	11 40	‖ 3 39	.....		.....
Nescopeck .... ar	8 04	.....	4 08	.....		.....
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.			P. M.
Nescopeck lv	‖ 8 23	‖ 11 17	‖ 4 0.	.....		5 43
Creasy ..... "	8 33	Via	4 17	.....		5 53
Espy Ferry.... "	‖ 8 43	Rock	‖ 4 27	.....		‖ 6 04
E. Bloomsburg"	8 47	Glen	4 32	.....		6 08
		P. M.				
Catawissa ..... ar	8 55	12 18	4 38	.....		6 16
Catawissa..... lv	8 55	12 18	4 38	.....		6 16
Riverside..... "	9 14	12 37	4 57	.....		6 35
Sunbury ..... "	9 35	1 00	5 20	.....		7 06
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.			P. M.
Sunbury lv	‖ 9 56	‖ 1 35	‖ 5 40	.....		‖ 9 25
Lewisburg .... ar	10 29	2 08	6 15	.....		.....
Milton ..... "	10 44	2 03	6 00	.....		9 52
Williamsport.. "	11 15	3 00	7 00	.....		10 40
Lock Haven..... "	12 20	4 10	8 00	.....		.....
Renovo ..... "	P. M.	5 15	9 00	.....		.....
Kane ..... "	.....	9 15	.....	.....		.....
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.			P. M.
Sunbury.....lv	‖ 9 48	‖ 1 50	‖ 5 20	.....		‖ 8 17
Harrisburg....ar	11 30	‖ 3 20	‖ 7 10	.....		10 00
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.			A. M.
Philadelphia .ar	‖ 3 00	‖ 6 23	11 1.	.....		‖ 4 50
Baltimore..... "	‖ 3 10	‖ 6 15	10 40	.....		6 20
Washington "	‖ 4 30	‖ 7 30	.....	.....		7 40
	A. M.	P. M.				
Sunbury lv	10 05	‖ 2 25	.....	.....		.....
	P. M.					
Lewistown Jc ar	12 05	‖ 4 25	.....	.....		.....
Pittsburg..... "	‖ 8 10	11 30	.....	.....		.....
		P. M.	P. M.			P. M
Harrisburg lv	.....	‖ 3 50	‖ 7 30	.....		11 5
			A. M.			A. M.
Pittsburg ..... ar	.....	11 30	‖ 2 00	.....		‖ 7 15

‖ Daily, except Sunday. † Daily. f Flag station.

						Daily
		P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Pittsburg..... lv		‖ 7 03	‖ 8 10	.....	‖ 8 00	‖ 8 10
		A. M.	A. M.		P. M	A. M.
Harrisburg.....ar		‖ 2 10	‖ 3 35	.....	‖ 3 10	‖ 3 30
			A. M.		A. M.	
Pittsburg..... lv		.....	.....	.....	‖ 8 00	.....
					P. M.	
Lewistown Jc. "		.....	‖ 7 35	.....	‖ 3 00	.....
Sunbury..... ar		.....	‖ 9 28	.....	‖ 5 00	.....
		P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
Washington.....lv		10 40	.....	.....	11 30	.....
Baltimore ..... "		11 50	‖ 4 45	.....	11 40	‖ 4 45
Philadelphia... "		11 20	‖ 4 30	.....	12 22	‖ 4 30
		A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Harrisburg..... lv		‖ 3 30	‖ 8 15	.....	‖ 3 55	‖ 8 15
Sunbury ..... ar		‖ 5 08	‖ 9 56	.....	‖ 5 35	‖ 9 56
		P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Erie..... lv		‖ 3 25	.....	.....	.....	‖ 3 25
Kane..... "		‖ 7 05	.....	.....	‖ 6 30	‖ 7 05
Renova..... "		10 25	.....	.....	10 25	10 25
Lock Haven... "		11 25	‖ 7 15	.....	11 20	11 25
		A. M.			P. M.	A. M.
Williamsport.. "		3 25	8 15	.....	4 00	3 25
Milton..... "		4 12	9 10	.....	4 56	4 12
Lewisburg..... "			9 00	.....	4 47	.....
Sunbury..... ar		4 36	9 38	.....	5 25	4 36
		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sunbury..... lv		‖ 5 25	‖ 10 00	.....	‖ 5 43	‖ 10 00
Riverside..... "		5 48	10 22	.....	6 07	10 29
Catawissa..... "		6 08	10 40	.....	6 26	10 42
E. Bloomsburg"		Via	10 48	.....	6 33	10 48
Espy Ferry..... "		Rock	‖ 10 52	.....	‖ 6 38	‖ 10 52
Creasy ..... "		Glen.	11 01	.....	6 48	11 01
Nescopeck ....ar		8 04	11 11	.....	6 58	11 11
		A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	
Nescopeck..... lv		.....	‖ 11 11	.....	‖ 6 58	.....
Rock Glen..... ar		‖ 6 52	‖ 11 37	.....	7 22	.....
Fern Glen..... "		6 59	11 45	.....	7 27	.....
Tomhicken..... "		7 10	11 54	.....	7 34	.....
			P. M.	.....		
Hazleton ..... "		7 34	12 15	.....	7 56	.....
Pottsville ..... "		8 45	1 22	.....	9 05	.....
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Nescopeck..... lv	‖ 8 04	‖ 11 11	‖ 6 58	11 11		
Wapwallopen.ar	8 16	11 22	4 20	7 10	11 22	
Mocanaqua..... "	8 26	11 32	4 32	7 22	11 34	
Nanticoke ..... "	8 46	11 54	4 53	7 44	11 54	
		P. M			P. M.	
Plym'th Ferry "	8 54	12 02	5 01	7 53	12 02	
Wilkesbarre... "	9 00	12 10	5 10	8 00	12 10	
	A. M	P. M	P. M.	P. M.	.....	
Pittston(D & H) ar	‖ 9 36	‖12 49	‖ 5 41	‖ 8 32	.....	
Scranton " "	10 05	1 16	6 08	9 03	.....	

† Daily, except Sunday. ‖ Daily. f Flag station.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	EAST. A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND.....	6 25	1.50	10 05	5 50
Cameron.....	6 40	.....	.....	6 03
Chulasky.....	.....	.....	.....	6 07
Danville	6 53	2 12	10 26	6 13
Catawissa	7 10	2 26	10 39	6 28
Rupert.....	7 17	2 31	10 44	6 33
Bloomsburg.....	7 23	2 36	10 49	6 39
Espy.....	7 33	2 43	.....	6 45
Lime Ridge	7 40	2 50	.....	6 52
Willow Grove.....	7 44	2 54	.....	6 56
Briarcreek.....	7 48	.....	.....	7 00

The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

The Columbia Democrat,

ESTABLISHED 1807. CONSOLIDATED 1869.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING at Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL, Editor.
GEO. C. ROAN, Foreman.

TERMS.—Inside the county, $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance. All communications should be addressed to THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1895.

Candidates.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
MORDECAI MILLARD,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

The present indications are that the Hastings ring of the Republican party will be victorious in the fight for the state chairmanship. What then?

A funny story is told of Senator Quay and Lloyd T. Rohrbach, of Sunbury, Rohrbach is a candidate for state treasurer and has the naming of the three delegates from Northumberland county. After President Harrison's election Rohrbach, who had always been a worker for the Republican party in Northumberland county, decided to become a candidate for collector of internal revenue. He was a personal friend of Senator Cameron, and expected his support for the place. He got all his papers ready, and when he went to Washington to file them he discovered that Senator Cameron had gone to Europe.

Rohrbach's friends insisted on his going to Senator Quay for assistance. This he did, but, so the story goes, Senator Quay did not know him and told him frankly that he did not consider him in politics in Pennsylvania. This miffed Rohrbach. He filed his papers, however, and the other man got the place. Rohrbach did not forget Quay's words and said at the time that perhaps the day would come when Quay would be convinced he was in politics. The story goes that a short time ago, when the present state fight warmed up, one of Quay's messengers called on Rohrbach and said the senator would like to see him in Harrisburg the next day.

"What does he want with me?" asked Mr. Rohrbach of the messenger.

"He wants to see you about the coming political fight," answered the messenger.

"Well, you go back and tell your friend Senator Quay that I don't consider that he is in politics in Pennsylvania."

Judicial Contest.

The contest opened on Wednesday afternoon, Judges Archbald and Searle being on the bench, Judge Rice having retired from the case by reason of his appointment as President Judge of the Superior Court. In view of the fact that the Act of Assembly specifically states that the contest court shall be composed of the three President Judges residing nearest the most populous county in the district and as this court is not at present so constituted it is believed by the attorneys for the contestants that this court can not make any decree that will be binding either as to which of the judges shall be entitled to the seat as judge, or as to costs, and on the convening of the court on Wednesday afternoon they filed a motion protesting against going on with the case until such time as the court shall be legally constituted. Judge Woodward, of Luzerne, having recently been commissioned as President Judge and residing nearer to this county than any other President Judge would seem to be the proper Judge to act. This motion was overruled by Judges Archbald and Searle and the contest continued, the respondents finishing their testimony yesterday forenoon and the contestants taking up their rebuttal and finishing it by noon. The court and attorneys then went over to Laporte where the taking of testimony will be concluded this week and the work of opening the ballot boxes and counting the legal votes will then be commenced.—*Tunkhannock Democrat.*

Suit Against Luzerne Commissioners

WILKES BARRE, July 12.—About nine months ago the County Commissioners of Luzerne County advertised for plans for a new court house. The terms of Elijah J. Meyers, of Detroit, were accepted. He was to be paid $10,000 down and $10,000 when the plans were completed. The newspapers roasted the commissioners unmercifully for paying out any money until the plans were accepted. To add to the complications, no site could be agreed upon, and later a number of taxpayers got out an injunction to prevent the commissioners from building at all. Meyers submitted his plans six weeks ago, but the commissioners said they could not accept them. Meyers said that was no fault of his. He had done his work all right. The architect failing to get his money has brought suit against the commissioners to recover.

Religious Garb Bill.

The religious garb bill passed by the recent legislature, and signed by the Governor is as follows:

"An act to prevent the wearing in the public schools of this Commonwealth, by any of the teachers thereof, of any dress, insignia, marks or emblems indicating the fact that such teacher is an adherent or member of an religious order, sect or denomination, and imposing a fine upon the board of directors of any public school permitting the same.

"WHEREAS. It is important that all appearances of sectarianism should be avoided in the administration of the public schools of this Commonwealth.

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., that no teacher in any public school of this Commonwealth shall wear in said school or whilst engaged in the performance of his or her duty as such teacher, any dress, mark, emblem or insignia indicating the fact that such teacher is a member or adherent of any religious order, sect or denomination.

"SECTION 2. That in case of violation of the provisions of the first section in this act by any teacher employed in any of the public schools of this Commonwealth, notice of which having been previously given to the school board employing such teachers, that it shall be the duty of such school board to permanently suspend such teacher from employment in such school for the term of one year, and in case of a second offence by the same teacher it shall be the duty of the said school board to permanently disqualify such teacher from teaching in said school, and any public school director failing to comply with the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished upon conviction of the first offence by a fine not exceeding $100, and in case of a second conviction of the violation of the provision of this act, the offending school director shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100, and shall be deprived of his or her office as a public school director. A person thus twice convicted shall not be eligible to appointment or election as a director of any public school in this State within a period of five years from the date of his or her second conviction."

A NEW SYSTEM FOR MINING COAL.

COLLIERIES WILL GIVE EXCAVATING WORK OUT TO THE LOWEST BIDDER.

HAZLETON, July 16.—The several coal companies in this vicinity are making extensive preparations to mine coal on a much larger scale than heretofore at the several collieries in this region. The Lehigh Valley Coal Company leads in this respect. Next month they take hold of the Stockton collieries, which have been operated under a lease by Linderman & Skeer for a number of years.

At their Jeanesville collieries the company proposes to begin a new system of mining coal at their strippings. Instead of doing the work themselves as heretofore they propose to give it out by contract and have the lowest bidder cut and transport the coal to the colliery. In this way it is believed that they can do it much cheaper than by the old system. In this line, an immense contract calling for the excavation of nearly 3,000,000 cubic yards of earth, is to be given out at Sugar Loaf and No. 3 collieries.

L. A. Riley & Co. have commenced the sinking of a new slope at Germantown. The Germantown collieries have not been operated for twenty years and were supposed to have been worked out. According to the plans prepared, the mines will be the largest in the country and will have resources greater than any other now in operation. After sinking the slope 500 feet below the surface tunnels will be driven across the basin, tapping the mammoth vein. A tunnel will also be driven to the Lykens Valley vein on the South Side, and a gang way driven from there to the Big Mine Run draining tunnel, after which the water from the Old Germantown workings and Wadleigh veins will be tapped and run through this tunnel.

The contract for driving the tunnels has not been given out yet, but will be in the course of a few days. The tunnels will be a great saving to the company, inasmuch as the carrying of the water to Big Mine Run drainage way will do away with the massive pumps now used at the Bast colliery. The territory thus connected by subterranean passageways is about twenty miles in extent and will give a direct underground opening between Locust Dale and Preston Hill, penetrating two mountain chains.

Times continue to improve under a Democratic administration. The Pullman Palace Car Company has advanced the wages of its 4,000 employes 10 per cent. The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Republican) says "the advance is due to the bright business outlook."

Manager—Why don't you pay better attention? You nearly always miss your cue." Actor (who hasn't seen the ghost walk for some time)—I guess I don't miss my cue any oftener than you miss my v or x.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Quay and Hastings.

The literary bureaus which supply the campaign literature for the belligerent Republican factions of Pennsylvania each complain of the unbecoming attitude of the leader against whom it is arrayed. It is complained on the one side that it is unbecoming for the Governor to announce himself as a candidate for President of the State Convention, and on the other side that it is unbecoming for a United States Senator to announce himself a candidate for chairman of the State committee.

In this regard the Senator and Governor stand upon precisely the same footing. There is nothing in the dignity of the office held by either to hinder him from accepting any representative position within his party. Both have triumphed by party organization and party methods; both are interested in maintaining party ascendency, and it is entirely proper that either should aspire to preside over a convention or over a State committee to attain desired political results.

So far as surface indications present the attitude of the chief belligerents, the conflict began when Senator Quay publicly announced himself as a candidate for chairman of the Republican State committee. There was nothing in that announcement to arouse the aggressive opposition of the Governor unless he felt that the movement was aimed at the destruction of his political power in the State.

Whether Quay, Gilkeson, Hastings or any other intelligent member of the party should be chairman of the State committee could be of little consequence unless the organization of the party was to be actively used to advance one factional interest and destroy another. The fact that Quay's announcement of his candidacy for chairman of the State committee was followed by a formal announcement from Hastings that he was a candidate for the Presidency of the State Convention, clearly indicated that these two most prominent of all the political leaders in the State had locked horns for a desperate battle with each other.

The significance of the Governor's candidacy for president of the State Convention is in the fact that the president, under the ordinarily accepted rules of the party, is the final arbiter in selecting the chairman of the State committee. The issue was thus well understood, and it was accepted on both sides that Quay's struggle was to wrest the organization of the party, not so much from Gov. Hastings individually as from Martin, Magee and others who had taken shelter under the protection of the State administration, and that the Governor's battle was to defeat Quay and retain the party organization within the circle of his special friends.

Factional struggles usually develop more intense bitterness than the ordinary conflicts between great parties, and the battle between the Republican factions of Pennsylvania has degenerated into a degree of violence and defamation that cannot be approved by fair-minded men of the party, regardless of their personal preferences. So far as personal assaults upon Hastings and Quay are made by opposing factionists, the efforts will command little sympathy from either side, and the extravagant figures sent out from the factional bureaus, each claiming nearly or quite two-thirds of the delegates to the next State Convention, are accepted by all dispassionate observers as simply illustrating the superlative absurdities of factional strife.

Both confess that the battle is a desperate and doubtful one. Whatever they may say as to the number of delegates they claim, they both belie their statements by the exhaustive efforts made to win the fight. If either Hastings or Quay had two thirds of the convention assured, or anything like it, that side would not have a literary bureau and peripatetic agents in every part of Pennsylvania.

It is absolutely settled that no opposition will be made to Governor Hastings attaining the position for which he is an avowed candidate. He will be chosen president of the Republican State Convention by a unanimous vote; it is reasonably certain also that the six Judges he appointed to the Superior Court will be nominated by the convention, and all of them could be thus chosen without opposition. A personal defeat of the Governor is therefore not involved in the conflict, but it is claimed by the Governor's friends that the election of Quay as chairman of the State committee would be a defeat of Hastings. If so, why so? It can be so only by the Governor making a direct issue and compelling the party to accept the election of Quay as the defeat of Hastings. This is the weak point in the Governor's armor, and the one that will prove fatal to him unless he shall so completely control the convention that he can punish Quay and any other foes within the party to his utmost bent.—*Phila. Times.*

MUST SUPPORT PARENTS.

A NEW LAW THAT IS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE WHOLE STATE.

The bill passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor providing for the maintenance of parents by their children is of great importance to the whole State. The new law says that in addition to the remedies now provided by law, if any male child of full age being within the limits of this Commonwealth has neglected or hereafter without reasonable cause shall neglect to maintain his parents not able to work or of sufficient ability to maintain themselves it shall be lawful for any Alderman, Justice of the Peace, or Magistrate of this Commonwealth, upon information made before him under oath, or affirmation, by said parent, or parents, or by any other person, or persons, to issue his warrant to any police officer or constable for the arrest of the person against whom the information shall be made as aforesaid and bind him over with sufficient surety to appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, there to answer the charge of not supporting his parent or parents.

The information and proceedings thereon shall be returned to the present, or the next Court of Quarter Sessions, when it shall be lawful for said Court, after hearing, to order the person against whom complaint has been made being of sufficient ability to pay such sum as said Court shall think reasonable and proper for the comfortable support and maintenance of the said parent or parents not exceeding $50 per month and to commit such person to the county prison, there to remain until he complies with such order or gives security by one or more sureties to the Commonwealth and in such sums as the Court shall direct for the compliance therewith.

The cost of all proceedings by virtue of this act shall be the same as allowed by law in cases of desertion or non-support of wife and children, and all proceedings shall be in the name of the Commonwealth.

Should any person against whom an order shall be made by virtue of this act abscond, remove or be found in any other county of the Commonwealth than the one in which said warrant shall issue, he may be arrested therein by the said warrant being backed by any Alderman or Justice of the Peace or Magistrate of the county in which such person may be found as is now provided for backing warrants by the third section of the act of thirty first of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

That the inability of the parent or parents to relieve and maintain themselves shall be taken into consideration by the Court and, whenever the Court shall under the second section of this act commit the person complained of to the county prison there to remain until he comply with the said order and give such security, to discharge him from prison.

All That's Claimed

"I had a poor appetite, that tired feeling and was run down, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me a great deal of good. I have a better appetite and do not feel tired. I can recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as an excellent spring or fall medicine to keep the blood in order. Myself and three daughters have taken over six bottles, and it has done us much good. We do not now have to call upon a doctor, as formerly, in the spring time, and I can say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is all that is claimed for it. I most heartily recommend it, and shall always keep it in my house." ALBERT KINSEY, Auburn, Pa.

Albert Kinsey
Auburn, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Be sure to get HOOD'S
Cures

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

TOWN TAXES.

Notice is hereby given that the Town Treasurer of Bloomsburg will receive Town taxes for the year 1895 at his office in Lockard's building from July 15, 1895 to August 15, 1895, after which time five per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid at expiration of said period.

J. H. MAIZE,
Town Treasurer.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia Co. In re-Assigned estate of I. W. McKelvy.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the balance in the hands of A. Z. Schoch, Assignee, as per first account, will meet the parties in interest for the purposes of his appointment on Thursday, August 15th, A. D., 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m. in the Court House in Bloomsburg, Pa., when and where all parties interested are required to present and prove their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

7-19-ta. C. W. MILLER, Auditor.

SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE COLUMBIAN

JOHN R. TOWNSEND,

Merchant TAILOR,

AND HATTER.

SUITS FROM $18.00.

CORNER MAIN & MARKET Sts. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

TROUSERS FROM $5.00.

CLEARING SALE Still Going On.

We do not wait for September to come to cut prices in our summer dress goods, but do it now, so you can get the benefit of them. All of our cotton dress stuffs have been reduced, and now don't forget to take advantage of this great sale.

Dimities.

We commence here, as we are now making a special drive in this particular line, and the price is simply ridiculous in consideration of the qualities. Some of them just cut in half, others not quite so much, but they all go for 6c. the yd.

Wash Silks.

Nothing nicer in the world for any one who wants a cool waist for evening or for an afternoon outing. Lots of warm weather yet, three months of it. These are also included in this sale and extremely reasonable at the old price, but here they are for 25c. the yd.

Muslin Underwear.

There are a great many women who think that ready-made underwear is all alike; not fit to put on. It is just that class of women we wish to call in and have a look at our line. It is not a lot of shoddy stuff, but when all gone we can't duplicate unless by the whole lot. Tried it on our 25c. night gowns, couldn't do it. Would have to ask 50c. for them now but it wouldn't pay. We have some left yet of the higher prices and they are extra fine. Corset covers, fine ones at, 15c.

Separate Skirts.

These are never in the way, always come in handy for something, so take advantage while they last and get one. All wool Folwell serges, blue or black, full width skirts, wear like iron, used to sell at $5.00, but here to go regardless of consequences for $3.50.

Crackers.

Don't overlook our line of crackers as they are the finest in the land, made by the New York Biscuit Co. That ought to be enough guarantee. We have the cream milk fancy salted bouquets, Graham, Richfield, Snapp, Dents' water crackers. Nothing finer with club house cheese, and the finest oyster cracker in the market at 5c. the pound.

PURSEL & HARMAN,

Bloomsburg, Pa

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED.

Grateful Testimonial From One Who Has Been Cured.

The new method of curing rupture, practiced by Dr. O'Malley, 80 South Washington street, Wilkes-Barre, is bringing most excellent results. An absolute cure is guaranteed in ninety out of the hundred cases now under treatment. There is no discomfort or annoyance of wearing a truss afterwards. No cutting, no pain and no operation. Many testimonials from grateful patients, one of which is given by permission:

John Villinger, 21 Division street, employed at Stegmaier's brewery, Wilkes-Barre, says: "I had been ruptured from lifting heavy weights and hard work. I tried many physicians, who pronounced my case incurable. No truss was of any use to me until I consulted Dr. O'Malley about three months ago. I am now well. I have no pain, no rupture, and am delighted to inform my fellow sufferers. I now work hard at the brewery every day and have thrown away my truss, having no occasion to use it."

N. B.—We make no charge when we do not cure. Examination free.

DR. A. P. O'MALLEY,

80 S. Washington St. Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Do your walls need papering? If so, call on

William H. Slate,

EXCHANGE HOTEL BLDG.,

and see for what a small amount you can have it done. Our stock is the largest and most carefully selected in town. The prices suit the hard times.

William H. Slate,

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND WALL PAPER.

Having procured the services of E. H. Froelich, an expert watch maker and hand engraver, all goods purchased of me will be engraved free of charge. I am also better prepared to do watch, clock and jewelry repairing than ever before. A new and complete optical outfit has been added, and glasses are adjusted and fitted free of charge.

J. G. Wells,

Jeweler and Optician,

BLOOMSBURG PA.

PROPOSALS FOR REBUILDING ABUTMENTS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Commissioners' office in Bloomsburg, Pa. until Saturday, July 13th, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for rebuilding the abutments of the Paynel bridge in Franklin township. Bids for the mason work to be by the perch, and for the excavating to be by the yard. All stone to be of good size and quality, to be well bedded and laid in good mortar of sharp sand and lime, and all work to be approved by the Commissioner. Bidders to have the right to use what stone that are suitable, that are on the ground. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Contractor to raise bridge so that it will be more convenient to work.

Commissioner's office, Bloomsburg, Pa., June 27, 1895. J. G. TWANK, G. M. IKELER, W. H. UPP. } Com.

Attest:—C. M. TERWILLIGER, Clerk. 7-5-2t.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1895.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

OUR CLUB OFFERS.

Every subscriber, new or old, who pays one full year in advance, will receive free for one year *The American Farm News.*

THE COLUMBIAN and the *Philadelphia Weekly Times* for one year for $1.40.

THE COLUMBIAN and the *New York World* twice a week, for $1.75. This is a great combination, one of the best we ever offered. The twice a week *World* contains twelve pages of the news of the world. It is the best value ever offered for the money. Try it. tf.

The Reading railroad will run an excursion to Atlantic City on Thursday July 25. The fare is $4.50 and tickets will be good for ten days.

A festival will be held at McHenry's church in Orange Township, Saturday evening, July 27th for the benefit of the church at that place.

When so many people are taking and deriving benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla, why don't you try it yourself? It is highly recommended.

The Tenth Annual Fair of the Mahanoy Valley Agricultural Association will be held at Lavelle Fair Grounds on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, 1895.

Henry Herskovits, who figured very largely in Conyngham township politics, and was editor and proprietor of the "Centralia Journal" a year ago, is now employed as a salesman by Shapiro Bros. at Shamokin. He got in jail here for libel, and that ended his journalistic venture.

The following letters are advertized July 16th 1895. Chas. Bredbender, Mr. M. L. Claire, Mrs. R. Dunstan, F. Frelinghuzsen, T. A. Grinner, Mr. W. F. McAllister, Miss Lizzie Sittler. Will be sent to the dead letter office July 30, 1895.

JAMES H. MERCER, P. M.

Services at St. Paul's Church on Sunday next, July 21st. Holy Communion 7.45 A. M. Morning Prayer and sermon 10.30. Evening Prayer, and address, 7.30. Sunday School at 9 A. M. The children of the Sunday School will attend the service in the evening, when a special address is to be made, chiefly to children, by the Rector, the Rev. David N. Kirkby.

The following is from the Wilkes-Barre department of the Scranton *Republican*: "J. Frank Smith while excavating upon his property at Forty Fort, unearthed the stone work of a cellar which seems to be a mystery. The stone work seemed well preserved and in the wall he found Indian moccasins, arrows, hatchets and other Indian equipments. Mr. Smith prizes his find quite highly.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

The duplicates for 1895 are now in my hands for collection." All dog, state, county and school taxes paid before Saturday August 14th, a reduction of five percentum will be allowed. I will be at the office of Guy Jacoby Esq., over Post Office on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August, 15, 16 and 17 and Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 22, 23, and 24 between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon to receive taxes.

J. K. BITTENBENDER, Collector.
6 28-4t. 123 West Fifth St.

"Who," asked the pastor, will undertake to raise this money for the church?" The converted counterfeiter rose in his pew. "I'll raise it if somebody else will pass it," he said. Obviously that was all he could do.—*Detroit Tribune.*

The bicycle meet promises to be a big day, and will no doubt bring a crowd to Bloomsburg.

The Belt Railroad is a thing of the past. The rails have been removed from Seventh street and the road leveled up.

The commercial travelers of this vicinity have effected an organization, with I. Hagenbuch President, and W. B. Milnes Secretary. They intend to have a picnic soon.

Karl Wirt was a happy boy on Monday. He received notice that he had successfully passed the preliminary examination for admission to Harvard College, and the same day he caught a black bass in the creek where he is camping with the Nimrod club, that measured 17 inches. Good enough for one day.

A telegram was received by Mrs. J. L. Dillon on Tuesday morning, that her mother, Mrs. Charles Hutchison of Kingston, was much worse. Mr. and Mrs. Dillon went to Kingston on the 10.49 train, and Mrs. Huchison died at three o'clock in the afternoon. She had been very sick for some time, and her death was not unexpected. Mrs. Dillon had been with her mother all the time, with the exception of a few days.

Trinity Reformed Sunday School will hold its annual picnic at Wynona Park on Tuesday July 30th. Fare for the round trip 50 cts. Children under 12 years 25 cts.; if accompanied by parents, free. Trains will leave the D. L. and W. Station at 8 20 A. M. stopping at Main St., Light Street, and Orangeville to take on passengers. Returning leave the ground at 6.00 P. M. Lunch and refreshments will be served on the ground at reasonable prices. Everybody is cordially invited. Should it rain on the 30th the picnic will be held on the 31st.

A meeting of town council was held on Monday evening.

Grade on East First street was referred to committee on streets.

Notice was directed to be given to B. F. Zarr to lay a pavement along his Fifth street property, and to James Wilson to repair his walk on Market street.

Building permits were granted to A. C. DeShepperd for three 2 story houses on Railroad street; to L. Cohen for veranda at his house on West street; Frank Keller, Iron street; S. C. Keller, new house on First street.

Exonerations were allowed in certain cases, for 1893.

When the ordinance providing for a special election was passed by the Town Council six weeks ago, THE COLUMBIAN suggested the propriety of holding public meetings for the purpose of discussing the situation, so that the voters might understand what they were to vote upon. No meetings were held, and no interest was taken in the matter by anybody, and it is likely that if an election had been held on Tuesday, the vote would have been very light. In one respect, therefore, it is fortunate that something occurred to call attention to the fact that there was to be an election. The granting of an injunction brought the matter to public notice, and now it is the topic of conversation in every store and on every street corner. There seems to be a unanimous opinion that the indebtedness may be increased, but as to whether the town shall own an electric light plant or not, there is a difference of sentiment. There are two sides to the question, and tax-payers ought not to act blindly on this issue.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Don't Grope in the Dark.

We have bicycle lanterns from $1.00 to $5.00, bells from 25c. to $1.50, luggage carriers, whistles, cement, chain lubricant and everything a wheelman needs.

A $150 Cleveland (good as new) $60.

This is a bargain.

Call and see me and I will save you money.

W. S. RISHTON,

Opposite Post Office **Druggist.**

THE INJUNCTION CASE.

To the Columbian:

Inasmuch as a most false, libellous and malicious statement has been made and published in relation to the proceedings in the decision of this case, I feel it my duty as an eye-witness, to give the facts for the information and satisfaction of the public.

The argument was opened for the plaintiff by Mr. Buckalew who was followed on the same side by Mr. Fred Ikeler. Mr. Scarlet made the argument for the Town Council, and Col. Freeze closed the debate for the Plaintiff.

It has been published in the *Bloomsburg Daily* that "Col. Freeze for the petitioner, occupied the attention of the court for a little while *and then in less time than it takes to tell it the Judge decided he would continue the temporary injunction until further order of the Court or until final hearing.*"

It is absolutely false that there was any precipitancy in the decision or in the announcement thereof. Time was occupied and discussion was indulged in by and between Court and Counsel, and suggestions were made and considered.

It has been also reported and published, in the same paper, "that the attorneys were no sooner through than Judge Ikeler reached in his pocket and pulled out his written opinion which continued the temporary injunction."

This assertion is also completely false. The Judge pulled no paper out of his pocket, he had no written opinion, he had not even written out the order—the decree was pronounced orally and taken by the Reporter. And when the counsel went to the Prothonotary to have a certified copy of the order containing the injunction made to be served on the parties, the Prothonotary was obliged to go and did go to the official Reporter to get what the Judge had said. We append to this the official report of the stenographer, taken in shorthand, as to what occurred after Col. Freeze had closed the argument; and it will be seen by that, that some time must have elapsed between the close and the oral announcement of the order made in the case. The report is as follows:

Mr. Little said: "A great deal of this argument is predicated upon the form of the submission. If your Honor thinks that you have power to control it in any way, we have no objection to your altering the form of the ticket, and how it is to be printed, and the purposes, so that there shall be a separate vote upon the electric light plant question." Buckalew—"It is too late to give notice." Court—"I do not see how it is possible to do that and hold the election tomorrow." Buckalew—"Of course in any matters of form as to the bond, or as to the official designation of the Town or Town officers, matters of that sort, as a matter of course we are ready to make any change that the Court may think required." Court—"I do not see how we can give fair consideration to this question, without putting the town to at least the expense of a re-advertisement and re-publication of notice. We might do the case gross injustice and ourselves also, by deciding the case now, without a careful examination of the authorities. The election is fixed for seven o'clock tomorrow morning, is it not?" Mr. Little, "Yes sir." Court—"There is one thing that seems very plain to us—that the increase asked for is not necessary to be used for the payment of existing indebtedness, and the only injury caused by delay for consideration, would be the cost of publishing some future notice of election. If that delay should be so great as to injure the present holders of the orders of the town, the Town Council certainly have the power to take immediate action, regardless of our order, for the payment of the existing indebtedness." Scarlet—"Suppose your order should be void and this bond stands here what is the bond worth as it stands, there to-day?" Court—"We cannot decide that without examining the matter. It seems to us that if the title of the case is proper, the Bond is proper. The Bond is given to the defendants; we have examined that, and we find the bond to correspond with the title of the case. The question is whether the title of the case ought to include the town of Bloomsburg specifically, in addition to naming the members of the Town Council. The question arises have we power under the rules of Equity to permit an amendment.

We feel obliged to make the following order. And now July 15 1895 after hearing in open Court, the preliminary injunction heretofore granted is continued until final hearing or further order of this Court."

This is the official record of the matter as it transpired in court.

OBSERVER.

A Hen Started the Church.

A Mahanoy City chicken flew into a church and laid an egg on one of the seats. A Pottsville young lady found the egg and took it home, used it in baking a cake, and thus started a fund for the building of a new Methodist Episcopal Church at that place, which fund is growing to large proportions.

ABSOLUTELY PURE
THE OLD RELIABLE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE
Has stood the Test of Time
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED
18-28-1y. K. & Co.

A CHANGE OF TOWN CHARTER.

For a number of years past there has been a growing sentiment that a change in the organization of our town government is desirable, and there has been more or less talk on that subject. Several years ago an effort was made to secure special legislation to repeal the special laws under which we are organized, and to put the town under the general borough laws. This movement was confronted with an obstacle in the constitution in the shape of a clause prohibiting special legislation "regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts," or "incorporating cities, towns, villages, or changing their charters," and the matter was dropped. It was believed that nothing but a constitutional amendment that will permit such legislation as would be necessary to change our charter, could afford us any relief, and the prospect of securing such a change in the constitution was not promising, and so no effort was made.

If a constitutional amendment is necessary, there can be no hope for a change. The machinery that must be moved in order to amend the constitution, is too ponderous, and it would be a difficult proceeding to get the whole state interested in a matter which would affect only the Town of Bloomsburg.

It seems to us that a change can be obtained by a general law repealing the charters of all *towns* in the state, and reorganizing them under the general borough laws, if such a change is desirable. Bloomsburg is the only *town* in the state, and we cannot see why a general law relating to towns, but which would apply to no other place besides Bloomsburg, cannot be passed as well as a general law relating to cities of the first class which applies only to Philadelphia.

But the question arises, why is any change desirable? One complaint is that being organized under special laws as a *town*, and being the only incorporated municipality by that name in the state, that when new laws are passed by the legislature relating to boroughs, no one ever knows whether they are applicable to Bloomsburg or not. On this point lawyers disagree. Some contend that Bloomsburg is an incorporated town, and an incorporated town is a borough, hence Bloomsburg is a borough. Others insist that being incorporated as a town, no law is applicable unless the word *town* appears in it. Between the two, laymen cannot tell what the law means.

Another complaint is as to the manner of electing the town council. Every year a full board is elected. Sometimes members are re-elected, and sometimes not; so that it may happen, and has happened, that an entirely new set of men has been chosen, none of whom know anything of what has been done by the previous council except what appears on the minute book. It is urged that if the council were elected for three years, and only two elected each year, that there would be constantly a majority of the members who are familiar with the business of the town, and that thereby much more good could be accomplished. Another objection is made to the cumulative system of voting, which enables any man who has an axe to grind, to get himself elected to council by a small proportion of the voters.

There will be no session of the legislature until 1897, and nothing can be done until that time. If any change is desired, the necessary action should be begun in time, so that the matter may be freely discussed, and that it may be presented to the next legislature without delay.

Bloomsburg Bicycle Meet.

An association has been formed called the Bloomsburg Wheelmen, composed of the representative wheelmen and business men of the town who propose holding a Race Meet Saturday, August 17th. $400.00 in prizes will be given. Lithographs will be posted in a few days, giving list of events. W. S. Rishton, secretary, will furnish entry blanks and give further information.

THE HARVEST TIME OF LOW PRICES

—in—

Dry goods, dress goods, shirt waists, skirts, underwear, hosiery, wrappers and

WASH DRESS GOODS.

Your pick of any of our 12½ and 15c. dimities at 10c.
A lot of English outing flannels at 8c.

Silks.

A lot of wash silks, 29c.
" " " lappet silks, 28c.
" " " jack silks, 38c.
" " " Black Poi de soi dress silks at $1.40.
White parasols, $1.89.

A lot of ladies' ribbed vests, 25c. goods at 19c.
Good outing flannels, 5c.

Hosiery.

Ladies' Richlieu ribbed hose, full regular made, in tans and black, 25c.
Full regular made ladies' black hose, high spliced heels, 50c.
Regular made high spliced heels and toes, 20c.
Turkish bath towels, extra large, extra heavy at 25c.

"Shoulderettes," the new sleeve extender. Just the article. Does away with the stiffening in the sleeves.

When you take that little excursion you will want a new grip or telescope. We can supply your wants for little money.

Black Dress Goods.

We are showing a full line of these goods now at lower prices than ever.

Black cashmere shawls at special prices.

H. J. CLARK & SON.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

MARKET SQUARE DRY GOODS HOUSE.

"MAKING MONEY IS NOT ALWAYS IN SAVING IT."

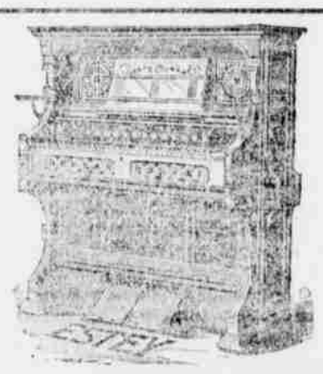
We can show you how to make money by saving. Look at prices in silk waists:

$5.00 one for $3.75—a saving of $1.25.
$3.75 one for $2.75—a saving of $1.00.
Six or eight kinds of wash shirt waists frow 49c. to $1.48.
18c. wash dress goods now 12½c.—a saving of 5½c.
12½c. " " " " 9c.—" " " 3½c.
10c. " " " " 7½c—" " " 2½c.
Lawns and challies 4½ and 5c.

A big stock of silver belt buckles, white metal buckles, belt pins, studs, &c. 5c. up. New lot of 12c. table oil cloth. Agents for Standard Patterns—$1,000 stock.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

Estey Organs!
Estey Pianos!

BARGAINS!  BARGAINS!

Now is your time to purchase the Famous ESTY Organ and Piano.

For many years J. Saltzer has held the agency for the sale of these very reliable instruments in Columbia and Montour counties.

As an agent, he has been very successful in placing large numbers of organs, especially, in the homes of the good people of his district.

This agency, so long held by him, he has yielded, and it remains for us to continue our business relations with the people, either directly or indirectly through another agent.

At present, we propose to meet the people of this district, with whom Mr. Saltzer has been so intimately acquainted, and who have been so *well* and *faithfully* educated in regard to the *merits* and *real value* of our instruments, directly; and for a short season at least, give them the benefit of our reduced rates.

Therefore, all persons who are thinking, or who have been thinking of purchasing an organ or piano, are most cordially requested to call at our store—next door to Vanatta's paper store, Bloomsburg, Pa., and look over our stock of instruments, and get prices.

For the next thirty days we shall make special rates for cash and good notes, on our entire stock of organs and pianos.

We offer large inducements to would-be-purchasers of violins, accordians, banjos, guitars, harmonicas and jews harps—violin, banjo and guitar strings.

Also, *extra large inducements* to persons wishing to purchase *SHEET MUSIC.*

We have a large assortment of music on hand which we offer at 3 cts. per copy.

Come everybody, and see how well we can please you.

Estey & Price

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1895.

Secretary Herbert finds himself so busy with the plans for building the battle ships and torpedo boats authorized by the last Congress, and other important business, that he has been compelled to postpone his vacation for a time. He hopes to have things in such shape that he can leave about the last of the month.

Everybody is laughing at the Spanish minister, who has been sent on a fool's errand by his government. He has gone to Secretary Olney's summer residence, in Massachusetts, to ask an explanation and an official statement concerning that silly fake purporting to be an interview with Ambassador Eustis, which was published in a Paris paper early this week and cabled to this country, and which was promptly followed by a denial from Ambassador Eustis. No denial was needed. Everybody knew that the thing was a fake, but the Spanish government seems to have taken it seriously, or, it is so pretending for some purpose of its own. Secretary Olney will dispose of the Spanish minister and his silly request in short order.

According to Col. Harvey, of the New York World's editorial staff, who is in Washington, "Teddy" Roosevelt has given Tammany a "cinch" on the next municipal election, by his strict enforcement of the excise law. Col. Harvey said: "The result will be far-reaching in a political way, and will beyond doubt damage the republicans materially in New York City. I have no idea that they will be able to elect a single Assemblyman or Senator from the city or from Brooklyn this fall. Every Tammany candidate will win. People who live at a distance can't begin to appreciate the local feeling that has been aroused by this affair, and it is not a feeling that will die away in a little while. The administration has gone too far now to recede; it must carry out its policy, and the more rigidly that policy is adhered to the more certain and sweeping will be the victory of the democrats."

Evidently Mr. Benjamin Harrison is becoming frightened at the hammering McKinley is getting at the hands of the friends of the other candidates, as a result of his efforts to keep himself prominently before his party as a Presidential candidate. Mr. Harrison is tender and he never liked hammering, so he has adopted another course. It has been said before, but fearing that it might have been forgotten, he arranged to have Mr. John W. Foster, who was once charged with being Mr. Harrison's spy upon Secretary Blaine, and who became Secretary of State himself when Mr. Blaine retired from the Harrison administration, to say again that he was not a candidate; was doing nothing to get the nomination, but would not, of course, decline should the party insist upon nominating him. These statements are absurd, and they fool nobody.

Attorney General Harmon isn't satisfied with the decision against the government in the suit against the Stanford estate, and he this week directed the U. S. District Attorney at San Francisco to appeal the case to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Pacific Coast district. It is no violation of confidence to add that should the Court of Appeals decide against the government the case will be carried to the U. S. Supreme Court. This suit, which is for $15,060,000, is only against the Stanford estate, but if the government wins the estates of all of Stanford's Pacific railroad associates who, like him, became rich by their manipulations of a company that has always pleaded its inability to repay money loaned it by the U. S. government, will have to disgorge to the amount of their stock holdings in the road, if to no further extent.

The White House mail gives evidence of the rapidity with which the news of the birth of President Cleveland's third baby has been disseminated, but it also gives evidence of the careless manner in which many people read the news. It would be natural to suppose that every man, woman and child who reads the newspapers knows that President Cleveland and his wife and children are at their summer residence, Gray Gables, on Buzzard's Bay. Well, there are thousands who have read or heard of the birth of that third girl who believe that the baby was born in the White House and that Mrs. Cleveland is there now, and every mail brings hundreds of letters addressed to her at the White House. This is just as well, however, as there are more clerks at the White House to go over these letters and select such as are worthy of Mrs. Cleveland's attention than there are at Gray Gables. Still their coming to the White House is queer.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—John Davis of this city, took a severe cold and suffered pain through the back and kidneys. His physician pronounced his case gravel, and failed to help him. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy was recommended, and after taking two bottles he was cured. It has never failed in gravel or urinary troubles. 2t.

TOMMY AND HIS AUNT MARY DISCUSS THE FOURTH.

Did you ever hear about the dispute Thomas Jefferson and Charles Carroll of Carrollton had when they came to write and sign the Declaration of Independence?"

"No," said Tommy, wondering what his aunt would say next.

"They had quite a little tiff. Jefferson, you see, wanted to have it written on a typewriter, and—"

"But, Aunt, the typewriter wasn't invented then."

"That's just what Charles Carroll of Carrollton told him. But Jefferson insisted on calling in the janitor, and having it invented while they waited. 'Posterity can never read my handwriting,' said Jefferson. , Besides, my fountain-pen won't work to day; you know how it is with these fountain pens—some days ink will shoot out of them like water out of a garden hose, and other times you can't get it out with a cork-screw.'"

"Why didn't Charles Carroll of Carrollton tell Jefferson that fountain-pens weren't invented either?" asked Tommy.

"I don't think he knew it. A great many people then thought that fountain-pens were invented. And then they talked a long time, and Thomas Jefferson tried to get Benjamin Franklin to set it up in type and print it, but he said he had to go fishing with his kite that afternoon for electricity and so couldn't; and then the others sided in with Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and Jefferson had to write it after all, with a quill pen, and with sand to dry the ink with instead of blotting-paper, because the man who had promised to invent blotting-paper had joined the army and gone off to fight the British. So you see, Tommy, the men that wrote and signed the Declaration of Independence had their troubles. But you ought to be thankful that they did it in July instead of January."

Tommy thought a moment, and then said, "Yes, I am; but if they'd done it about six weeks earlier it would have given us a holiday while there was school, and I think that's a pretty good time for holidays."
—*From Harper's Round Table.*

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

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One Good Quality.

Mrs. Longwed—Everybody says you have a good husband.

Mrs. Bride—Whether he is good or not there is one thing I will say for him. He is a man I can trust. I have known him to be sitting in a street car that was just crowded with standing women, and young and pretty women, too, and he kept his seat, just as unconcerned as could be. Oh, I'm sure he never thinks of the women at all.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Bibulous Reflection.

Oh, the new drinks appear at this time of the year,
Not to mention, the julep that follows,
One swallow does not make a summer, we hear
But a summer makes several swallows.—*Washington Star.*

Inference.

"Mother," said little Tommy, "was Samson a football player?"

"No, dear. What made you think he was?"

"Cause he wasn't any good after he got his hair cut."—*Judge.*

A Great Offer.

The "Twice-a-Week" edition of the New York *World* (formerly the Weekly) has proved a phenomenal success. It is a Semi-Weekly of six pages, mailed Tuesdays and Fridays; eight columns to the page; forty-eight columns each issue. It gives the news fully half a week ahead of any weekly paper, and, at the same time, retains all the literary, agricultural, miscellany and other features which made the Weekly *World* so popular. Yet the price is only $1.00 a year. For sample copies address THE WORLD, N. Y.

Arrangements have been made by which we can furnish this paper and the Twice-a-Week New York *World* all for $1.75 a year. Take advantage of this offer and get your own local paper and the Twice-a Week *World* at this special rate. tf.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

BRAVERY OF WOMEN.

BY LADY COOK, NEE TENNESSEE C. CLAFLIN.

It was said by an excellent Divine "That though many discoveries have been made in the world of self-love, there is yet abundance of 'terra incognita' left behind. It has pleased men to arrogate to themselves nearly the whole of human courage and to regard women as very timid and cowardly creatures when compared with themselves. Now we do not deny that some women occasionally have little affectations which give a colour to this opinion. These are scared at meeting harmless cows or oxen, as though they were ferocious bulls. They jump in terror on a chair at the sight of a mouse. All these, however, are errors of education, just as boys are taught from the cradle to despise girls for their supposed want of bravery, and grow to manhood without seeing their mistake. Yet Mandeville in his "Search into the Nature of Society," avers that "Man, as he is a fearful animal, naturally not rapacious, loves Peace and Quiet, and he would never Fight, if nobody offended him, and he could have what he fights for without it." This may be true of man as a savage. But civilization gives so much skill and dissipates so many errors and terrors, that men have learnt to be quarrelsome, courageous, and self-reliant. It would be natural to suppose the mothers and sisters of brave men would be brave also. We look for cognate qualities in both sexes of other animals, and are not disappointed. Why should mankind be an exception? Why should it be imagined that men have all the courage and women a monopoly of timidity? Simply because of men's stupendous self-conceit the majority have never given the subject a rational thought. They have excluded women from their own favourite fields for the display of bravery, and then pride themselves upon their vast superiority. But, whenever women have had equal opportunities, they have proved themselves no despicable competitors with men in physical courage, and far ahead of them in moral fearlessness.

At a time like the present, when public attention is largely drawn to a comparative view of the qualities of both sexes, it may be profitable to draw attention to the bravery of women. We do not desire to undervalue the conspicuous valour of men. On the contrary, we are proud to recognise it to the full. We only wish to point out that women are capable of the same great quality to a profitable degree, and that, therefore, it should be encouraged in them as well as in men. If the men refuse, let women exhort each other.

No one can doubt that moral courage is superior to physical. Men exceed in the latter, women in the former, and it is not desirable that this should be altered even were it possible. Yet it would add to the dignity of both if men were stronger morally and women physically.

A modern historian says, "Moral and rational faculties may alike be dormant, and they will certainly be so if men are wholly immersed in the gratification of their senses. Man is like a plant, which requires a favorable soil for the full expansion of its natural or innate powers." If men had been shut out, as women have, from the exercise of their physical faculties, is it certain they would have developed excess of physical powers?

Notwithstanding her social disadvantages in this respect, woman has made her mark in the annals of bravery. History affords numerous examples of great heroines, many of them too, at a time when her general position was th at of a slave, but we can only note a few. Leaono of Attica bore the severest torture without a word. Telesilla, the poetess, made the Argolic women fearless of death, and discomfited the Spartans. Theodora saved the Eastern Empire. Artemisia drank the ashes of her consort. Camilla, Queen of the Volscians, was slain fighting at the head of her troops. Boadicea encountered the veterans of Rome. The Maid of Orleans drove the English from France. Arria stabbed herself to encourage her husband to die. "See, it does not hurt, dear Pactus," she said. The tales of martyrdom are fertile of heroic women. Young maidens met the most horrible deaths with placid contempt, if not with vehement joy. No fiendish tortures that devils could devise were able to shake the fortitude of numberless brave women. Whether under Nero or the Bishops, under the Inquisition or the French Revolutionaries, it was noted with surprise and admiration that the women died more bravely than the men. With what grace and calmness, and infinite tenderness for others, did Anne Boleyn and Mary of Scotland lay their fair necks upon the block. Even the fearless Raleigh suffers by comparison, for their queenly dignity excelled his half-jocular carelessness.

When we come to physical self-sacrifice, to giving one's life to save the most dear to us, women stand almost alone. Whether to suck a poisoned wound, or to intervene and receive the assassin's dagger, or to nurse the wounded in the midst of battle, or to watch by the couch of pestilence and death, or to commit suicide to save their own and their husbands' honour, they have acted without a parallel on the part of men. Woman's love is stronger than her fears, and there is no sacrifice which she will not cheerfully make for him who sways her heart. What she does by impulse man feebly tries to do by calculation.

But it is in moral courage that woman shines. Just as the greater strength and training of man makes him physically superior, so the moral strength and training of woman makes him morally her inferior. In loyalty, truthfulness, chastity, fidelity, pity, sobriety, honesty, and general perseverance in well doing, she is immeasurably above him. This has been noticed by great writers in every age, and it would not be difficult to discover why she is so much man's moral superior. Mandeville thought it was because her brain was more accurately balanced. We think, however, that it is largely owing to a higher standard of moral conduct having been constantly demanded from her from remotest times. But she must insist upon further physical advancement, and man should look to his morals, that sexual harmony may result.

It is no wonder that the cowards and narrow hearted among the men are bitterly opposed to the "New Woman." They are "the rod of empire" slipping from their grasp, and feel that their brute force and cunning cannot save them. Women are already men's moral superiors, and are fast becoming their intellectual equals. Their physique is improving more rapidly than the men's. Altogether, the outlook assures us of sexual equality at no far distant date. Whenever it arrives, it will give a universal impetus to progress, and mark a new and happier era for humanity, for Right, not Might, will govern, and the worthiest wear the crown. The brave women of the past and present will then be revered as the daring pioneers in the discovery of a New Heaven and a New Earth.

You've No Idea

How nicely Hood's Sarsaparilla hits the needs of the people who feel all tired out or run down from any cause. It seems to oil up the whole mechanism of the body so that all moves smoothly and work becomes delight. If you are weak, tired and nervous, Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what you need. Try it.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

The Trade in Sawdust.

In New York City there are about 600 venders of sawdust, having a capital of $200,000 invested and doing a business of $2,000,000 annually. Forty years ago the mills were glad to have the sawdust carted away; twenty-five years ago it could be bought for fifty cents a load; now it brings $3.50 a load at the mills.

It is used in hotels, eating-houses, groceries and other business places. It is wet and spread over floors in order to make the sweeping cleaner work. Plumbers use it a great deal about pipes and buildings to deaden the walls and floors. Soda water men and packers of glass and small articles of every kind use it and dolls are stuffed with it. Yellowpine makes the best saw dust, as it is the least dusty and has a purgent, healthy smell. But any light wood will do. Black walnut sawdust will not sell, and is burned.

Tommy—Paw, what is an egotist. Mr. Figg—He is the man who thinks he is smarter than any one else. Mrs. Figg—My dear, you have that wrong. The egotist is the man who says he is smarter than any one else. All men think that way.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"It's very hard to understand what men see in baseball," remarked young Mrs. Torkins. "Did you ever attend a game?" "Once: but I didn't like it. It seemed too effeminate." "Effeminate?" "Yes; to see all those great stalwart creatures running around in bloomers."—*Washington Star.*

Use it in Time.

Catarrh starts in the nasal passages, affecting eyes, ears and throat, and is in fact, the great enemy of the mucous membrane. Neglected colds in the head almost invariably precede catarrh, causing an excessive flow of mucous, and if the mucous discharge becomes interrupted the disagreeable results of catarrh will follow, such as bad breath, severe pain across forehead and about the eyes, a roaring and buzzing sound in the ears and oftentimes a very offensive discharge. Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for these troubles.

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Cure all Wasting Diseases and their sequences,
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COLD IN HEAD
IT WILL CURE.
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., N.Y.

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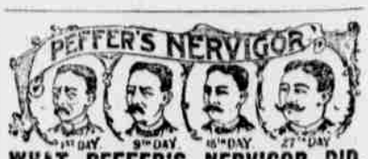

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CATS AND DIPHTHERIA.

FOUR-FOOTED PETS AS DESTROYERS OF THE MORE PRECIOUS ONES.

Simultaneously with the formation of a society for the protection of the cat, says the Westminster *Gazette*, comes a warning regarding this usually inoffensive member of the household. The Medical Officer of Brighton devotes a portion of his last report to a description of illness among the feline residents of a certain part of the town, and to an outbreak of diphtheria in the same district. No common cause for the latter could be discovered, but "in each instance there was a history that the household cat had been ill, and in several families the child which was specially fond of the cat was the sole victim of diphtheria." Moreover, the outbreak of the scourge came to an abrupt termination with the destruction of the suspected tabbies. Moral: Keep a close eye upon the health of the cat.

THE ART OF "POURING."

HOW TO GIVE A UNIFORM STRENGTH TO ALL THE CUPS.

Few hostesses understand the art of pouring tea and coffee, simple as it appears. As a rule, the guest of honor is offered the first cup, which is the weakest, and the children, if served at all, are given the last and strongest. When it is desirable to have all the cups of uniform strength one should pour a little into each and then begin over again, reversing the order. In England this is so well understood that a pourer of tea or coffee does not begin to replenish the cups till all are before her.

"I'm glad Billy had the sense to marry a settled old maid," said Grandma Wickfield at the wedding. "Gals is 'hity-tity, an' widders is sort o' over-rulin' an upsettin'. But somehow old maids is sort o' thankful an' willin' to please." And the old lady rocked away comfortably, with the consciousness of having said a good thing; but the look on the face of Billy's new-made wife as she fixed the old lady with her glittering eye was suggestive of anything but meekness. *Albany Journal.*

Taking Them by Wholesale.

"Do you intend to marry again?" said Mr. Riverside, of New York, to Mr. de Cree, of Chicago.

"Of course," replied Mr. de Cree, "There are two ceremonies still unpunched in the commutation marriage ticket I bought of Rev. Mr. Thirdly." —*Judge.*

The Sport in Oklahoma.

Cayuse Pete—Say, Blizzard, we're going to have a game of baseball, and we want you to be the umpire.

Blizzard Bill—I'd like awfully to oblige you, but I can't do it. I got my trigger finger hurt yesterday.—*Puck.*

Stop, Lady, Stop!

Lean and lank,
He's such a crank;
My stars! I thank
I'm not his wife;
He'd make my life
A scene of strife.

Stop, lady, stop! his liver is out of order. "He's just too nice for anything," his wife says, "when he is well." Every wife's husband should, if sick, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It puts the liver and kidneys in good working order, purifies the the blood, cleanses the system from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, and tones up the functions generally. Once used, it is always in favor. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets permanently cure constipation, sick-headache, indigestion and kindred derangements.

A Rochester boy spoke of bloomers. His mother said in surprise, "Bloomers? What do you know about bloomers?" "Oh, I know what they are," said the boy. "They'er puff-sleeves worn on the legs."—*Rochester Post Express.*

A Minister's Experience With Heart Disease.

Rev. L. W. Showers, Elderton, Pa.: "For many years my greatest enemy has been organic heart disease. From uneasiness about the heart, with palpitation, it had developed into thumping, fluttering, and choking sensations. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gave instant relief. A few bottles have rid me of almost every symptom of heart disease. It is a wonder-worker." Sold by Wm. S. Rishton. 6-15-1y.

Printing in Colors.

The prices of colored printing inks have gone down with everything else, and it costs no more to do printing in colors than it does in black. THE COLUMBIAN office is prepared to print in any of the following colors: Black, orange, deep cherry, brown lake, light blue, ultra marine blue, bronze red, violet, dark red, green, jacqueminot, purple, garnet, peacock blue. Printing in more than one color is done at a slight advance for the additional press work. tf.

A lot of new judgment exemption notes, with attorney's commission, and waiving everything, just printed at this office. Sold single, or in books of 25 and 50. tf.

A NEW WOMAN'S LOVE.

She Is Said to Be as Romantic as Ever, but no Longer Sentimental.

When we consider the woman of this time as she stands in regard to love we touch the essential point of her dissimilarity to the woman of the past. If a vein of romance runs through her—and the modern woman is often romantic, though never sentimental—love is still, in her estimation, the best thing in life, bearing, nevertheless, about the same relation to it as a fantasia does to an opera. To her it is a luxury, essential, though delightful bringing with it the keenest of human sensations and the most ephemeral. And this conviction of the poignancy and the evanescence of sexual affection lies at the very gate of desire, at once quickening it and quenching it.

But that sublime faith in love which has been a living spirit in the soul of "Eve throughout the ages" has gone down before the eyes that are at last unbandaged and the mind whose perceptions have been whetted by education into seeing life steadily and seeing it whole. In the love of the modern woman there is not a shred of illusion, though it lacks neither subtlety nor intensity. Even at white heat she has never l'air de croire a son bonheur. For the difficulty of believing in her lover, which wrung the heart of Mariana and her sisters, has vanished before the much greater difficulty of believing in herself.

As a matter of fact, the instincts of fidelity are not in her. She is not like her grandmother, a fixed quantity, in whom the prepossessions of youth deepened as the years passed. In the good old days life moved on leaden feet and love kept pace with it. A girl then embarked on her first passion with the firm conviction that it was going to last her lifetime, and as a result it frequently did. At fifty she was practically the same creature as at twenty, and the same love sufficed for both decades. She was faithful by nature as well as by obligation, and knew as little about her sensations as a cabbage does about its growth. Love was to her merely the ante-chamber to marriage, and the idea of pursuing it for its own sake never dawned upon her placid soul wherein only known gods were deified and domestic ideals cherished.

He Was All Right.

"My daughter, be not deceived." As the aged father laid his hand caressingly on the head of the beautiful girl who knelt at his feet there was a suggestion of deep seriousness in his voice.

"This young man who has asked you to marry him," he said, "has all of the outward blandishments that attract a young girl, but if I mistake not, he is lacking in those deep and solid traits which alone are the best materials that husbands are made of. You tell me he has an artist's nature, which, beautiful and attractive in itself, I fear——"

"But, father——"

"Hear me out," continued the old man. "Which, I fear, will never put money in his purse. You tell me that he is learned and has history upon the tips of his fingers, but is this the knowledge that will surround you with the comforts of life? You speak of him as poetical in his ideas, with some literary ability. Ah, my daughter, will his taste for literature put bread in your mouth? I grant you the young fellow is attractive, and that he is persevering, as you tell me, speaks in his favor; but believe me the best love is the most practical, my dear. It is a love that counts the dollars, and looks out for the material well being. Has this young man shown any capacity in this direction?"

The beautiful creature at his side looked up triumphantly into the old man's face.

"Yes, indeed, father," she joyfully replied; "I have not told you before but he has one of the best collections of Napoleonic relics on record."

And then the shrewd old financier, his form trembling with deep emotion, gathered her in his arms as he exclaimed:

"My daughter, will you forgive me? I could not have picked out a better man myself."—Truth.

Matters of Credit.

The colored man was standing with his back to a wall of a grocery in Thompson street, when a second of the same complexion exclaimed:

"Ho! Dat's you, am it! Ize bin waitin' to see you' fur a good while. What 'bout dat fo' dollars yo' owe me."

"Fo' dollars?" queried the other.

"Yes, sah, fo' dollars. Yo' has owed me dat money sence las' fall. Am yo' gwine ter pay or git licked?"

"I owes yo' fo' dollars, does I?"

"Of co'se yo' does! What yo' keep axin' me if yo' owes me fo' dollars for!"

"If I owes yo' fo' dollars I kin pay it."

"When?"

"Right off now, sah! Jess git me out de change fur a fifty-dollar bill. Can't no man say I owes him fo' dollars longer dan I kin git into my pocket! Out wid dat change!"

"Has yo' got a fifty-dollar bill?"

"Whar's dat change!"

"Show me dat bill!"

"Show me dat change!"

"Hu! nigger, doan' yo' fool wid cog wheels!"

"Coon, doan' yo' monkey with buzz-saws!"

"Hu!"

"Hu!"

And then they breathed hard and glared at each other and began backing off, and sixty seconds later darkness hid them and the angel of peace smiled as before.—New York Recorder.

Blue and Gray Tobacco.

Did you ever notice, while enjoying your favorite cigar, that the smoke that curls up from the burning end of the "weed" is blue, while that exhaled from the mouth is of a whitish gray? The explanation of this oddity is not far to seek. The wreath from the fiery end of the cigar is in the shape of infinitesimal duct particles, and all such particles (even the blue of the atmosphere is explained in the same way) reflect the blue color. In the case of the exhaled smoke the fine particles have united with the moisture of the breath, and have thereby become several folds larger than those escaping direct from the burning tobacco. This being the case, they have become large enough to reflect the white light which gives the exhaled smoke an entirely different color.

PEOPLE OF NOTE.

Kaiser Wilhelm was tickled by the fine appearance of American men-of-war at Keil. He's evidently a man of excellent judgment in spite of being an emperor.

George H. Yenowie, of Milwaukee, is said to have offered Du Maurier $50,000 for one hundred appearances on the lecture platform in this country. The offer is likely to be declined on the plea of delicate health.

Miss Ramsay, the lady who has gained a first class in the Moral Sciences Tripos at Cambridge, England, is a cousin to Mrs. Montagu Butler, the wife of the master of Trinity, a lady who in 1887 took higher honors in classics than any male student achieved in her year.

Clement Scott, the London dramatic critic, says that he was once threatened with a libel suit for saying that a certain actress who caracoled on the stage on a seedy-looking, circus-bred quadruped, "rode a horse with pink eyes." "Abuse me as much as you like," said the fair litigant, "but don't say that my horse has pink eyes."

Prince Bismarck said recently that his neuralgia makes travelling troublesome for him, but that he could make up his mind to travel more if he could count on being treated as a private gentleman and not as a public character. The prince has received a present of so much wine that he doubts whether he will be able to drink it all. "I begrudge my heir nothing," he says, "except my wine cellar."

Comptroller Eckels holds in high regard an old farmer who started him in business at the tender age of eight years as an apple merchant. The farmer's low prices and long credit enabled the boy to make a handsome profit in nickels and dimes. Mr. Eckels returns his gratitude for this in seeing that the old farmer's son, who is a lawyer, gets some of his department's law business occasionally.

Eugene Field says that although tempting offers have been made to Andrew Lang to lecture in the United States he will not listen to them. He has an actual horror of travel, particularly as a liability to hemorrhage in the throat compels him to be exceedingly careful of himself. "And suppose I did go to America," says Mr. Lang, "I couldn't lecture. I have neither the lecture nor the voice with which to deliver a lecture."

Stanley Weyman says that he was washing his hands when the idea came to him of the plot of the "House of the Wolf." He owes his inclination to write romance about early French history to a chance perusal of Prof. Baird's "History of the Huguenots" which he happened to take up while sitting in the smoking-room of his club mourning over the hard-heartedness of publishers. This was in the palmy days of Rider Haggard's popularity, and Mr. Weyman wisely reasoned that he could do that sort of thing rather better than Mr. Haggard.

WOMAN AND HER WAYS.

No matter how popular a young girl may be, nobody "misses" her after she is married.

Beecher once said: "The memory of my sainted mother is the brightest recollection of my early years."

The woman orator who speaks to a hostile audience always has one refuge. She can burst into tears and sit down.

"The trouble with too many women," says the cornfed philosopher, "is that they regard the marriage ceremony mainly as a license to eat onions and wear ill-fitting clothes."

Mrs. Harlan is said to be almost as large physically as her husband, the Supreme Court justice, who is six feet two inches tall, and when together in public they naturally attract a great deal of attention.

It is left for C. B. Luffman, who has written a book about Spain, to say of the girls of Seville, of whom Carmen was one and over whose charms the world has gone in estacies, that they are "black-eyed, sullen-faced, thick-ankled, dowdily dressed. If I were asked what the face of the Spanish woman most regularly lacks," says Mr. Luffman, "I should say goodness. One rarely sees a good face in Spain."

It is said that some summer hotels will employ "social lubricators" during the present season. A "social lubricator" it sems, is a woman who, in return for her board and lodging, binds herself to amuse the guests. It is doubtful, however, if the scheme will work. A nice, presentable man would be much more apt to amuse the women, while, on the other hand, if the "social lubricator" tries to amuse the men she will very quickly hear from the wives.

A certain Mme. Cresswell died in Bridewell, and bequeathed ten pounds to have a sermon preached in which nothing but what was well of her should be said. The sermon is said to have been written by the Duke of Buckingham, and was as follows: "All I shall say of her is this: She was born well, married well, lived well, and died well. For she was born at Shadwell, married to Cresswell, she lived at Clerkenwell, and died at Bridewell."

In 1856 a band of Sioux Indians raided a little colony of settlers who had built cabins on the shores of Lake Okoboji, in Iowa. They massacred all the unfortunates but three young girls, one of whom, Miss Abbie Gardner, is still alive, the only survivor of the tragedy. She now has a museum of Indian relics in the identical cabin that was her home at the time of the massacre. Miss Gardner has secured from the Iowa legislature an appropriation of $7,000 for a monument to mark the spot, and it is to be dedicated with due ceremony next month.

SHORT TALK.

A cruel story runs on wheels, and every hand oils the wheels as they run. —George Eliot.

Talk what you will of taste, my friend, you will find two of a face as soon as of a mind.—Pope.

The arrows of sarcasm are barbed with contempt. It is the sneer in the satire or ridicule that galls and wounds. —W. Gladden.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there will be exposed at public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1895,

At 10 o'clock a. m.,

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Greenwood township, Columbia county and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by lands of Reuben Kester, Edward Hartman and Wm. Hesecock, on the east by lands of Wesley Morris, on the south by lands of Wesley Morris and Sarah Patton, and on the west by lands of Daniel Wellliver, Henry McEwen and George Dieffenbach, containing

93 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, whereon are erected a two-story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

barn, shed, and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Charles R. Funston and Frank E. Diehl now to use of Edward Corman vs. Peter Diehl and Elmer E. Diehl, and to be sold as the property of Peter Diehl.

J. B. McHENRY, Sheriff.

ANGLE, Atty. July 12, '95.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF VALUABLE—

REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, issued on the 5th day of July, A. D., 1895, and to me directed, will be sold at public vendue on the premises in the town of Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1895,

AT 1 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,

all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of the estate and heirs of William Wright, deceased, and of the estate and heirs and legatees of Mary Clayton, deceased, both late of Bloomsburg in the said county and state, in all the following mentioned real estate situated in Bloomsburg, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

No. 1. Situate on East now Iron street and an alley, and running thence along said alley northeastwardly 214.6 feet to an alley, thence along said last mentioned alley northwestwardly 40 feet to a post, thence southwestwardly 214.6 feet to Iron street aforesaid, and thence along said Iron street 40 feet to the place of beginning, containing

31½ PERCHES OF LAND,

more or less, whereon are erected a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

frame stable and outbuildings.

ALSO, A piece of vacant land lying on First street in said town, beginning on the east side of a twenty feet alley and said First street, and running along said street northeastwardly about 192 feet, thence southeastwardly about 180 feet to the Snyder property line, thence along a twelve feet alley as plotted southeastwardly about 192 feet to the said twenty feet alley, and thence northwestwardly along said alley about 169 feet to First street, the place of beginning.

NOTE:—This piece of ground will be offered in town lots of 48 feet front on First street and running to the said twelve feet alley, as per plot of the same, and will also be offered as above described, in one piece, and sold in such parcels as shall seem best for the estate.

ALSO, a three cornered lot lying along the said twelve feet alley 174 feet, and along the Snyder property line 195 feet to a point, and at the west end in width 81 feet.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third of the purchase money shall be paid at the striking down of the property, and the remaining two-thirds in one year after confirmation nisi, with interest from that date.

The purchase money must be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, and the buildings must be insured to the amount of one thousand dollars, for the security of the estate.

Possession of the vacant lots will be given on payment of the one-third of the purchase money and the delivery of the mortgage security for the remainder thereof.

Possession of the house and lot will be given subject to a lease expiring April 1st, 1896, on payment of one-third of the purchase money, with mortgage and insurance on the premises.

Deeds will be made and delivered on compliance with the above terms. The purchaser shall pay for the conveyancing and securities required.

FRANK PURSEL, Trustee.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Atty for heirs of Wm. Wright.
LITTLE & ROBISON, Atty for children of Mary Clayton.
JOHN M. CLARK, Atty for trustee making sale
July 12-ts.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of J. N. Bower, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of J. N. Bower, late of Briarcreek township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administratrix to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

EMMA C. BOWER, Administratrix.

C. B. JACKSON, Atty. 6-28-4t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of A. J. Evans, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of A. J. Evans, late of Bloomsburg, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned executors, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

ANDREW L. FRITZ,
ANDREW EVANS, Executors.

FRITZ, Atty. 6-14-6t.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
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THE WOODCOCK'S TRAIL.

TIMELY POINTERS FOR THE SPORTSMAN SEEKING THE ELUSIVE AND ERRATIC BIRD.

A Wilkes-Barre correspondent says: On the nation's birthday the season opened for the killing of the most delicious of our game birds, the woodcock. This bird, whose erratic flight is best described by the farmer, who, when asked if he had seen any woodcock about, replied that he hadn't seen any woodcock, but that he had seen any amount of birds down along the creek yonder with long bills that get up and "fly like a bumblebee" and "whistle," is found in nearly all parts of Pennsylvania. All sportsmen love to hunt the woodcock, first, for qualities so much prized by the epicure; second, for the reason that he is the first game bird that the laws permit to be shot; third, for the practice afforded for both dog and gunner; and fourth, because of his short flight, which enables the hunter to "get him up" again and again until he finally bags his game.

So "zig-zag" is the flight of the woodcock that no pretentions to anything but the snappiest kind of snap shooting is possible. Any good and well broken dog, either setter or pointer, will work on woodcock, and the cocker spaniel will also hunt them, though he won't "stand" them; but owing to the peculiar flavor of the bird comparatively few dogs will readily retrieve them, although the same dog may be an excellent retriever of quails, pheasants or grouse.

A dog thoroughly broken on woodcock knows as much, or even more, about the favorite grounds for the birds than most gunners, and it is, therefore, ordinarily the safer plan to to follow the dog when once arrived at a likely place for woodcock than to make the dog follow you.

The favorite breeding places for woodcock in Pennsylvania are along creeks or rivers whose banks are a sandy loam or spring run marshes. In dry times they are rarely found anywhere else, but during the wet season in July and August they are frequently found in side-hill cornfields of sandy loam soil. Any place where nettles grow is a good place to find woodcock. Such soil is always moist and mellow, permitting the bird to bore deep for its food. Indications of woodcock are small holes in moist soil in open patches among nettles or low grass; such a hole as would be made by the angle worm.

The banks and islands of the Susquehanna River afford excellent woodcock shooting, as do also the banks of the Lehigh River from its source down as far as Stoddartsville, in Monroe County. Good shooting can be had along the Susquehanna River in Northumberland, Columbia, Luzerne, Wyoming or Bradford Counties. In Wyoming County is Bowman's Creek, with the finest kind of woodcock ground for miles on both sides of the creek and lots of birds. Bags of from fifteen to twenty birds for a day's shooting are frequently made in these covers, which are the natural breeding grounds for this much sought for and highest priced game bird.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Lippincott's Magazine for August, 1895.

The complete novel in the August issue of *Lippincott's*, "Little Lady Lee," by Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron, narrates the vicissitudes of a faithful heart which found its true mate after its owner, obeying the customs of English high life and match-making fathers, had lost her freedom.

"A Friend to the Devil," by Maurice Thompson, in an amusing story of Georgia superstitions. The "Applied Art" of which William T. Nichols treats was akin to that of the late M. Worth of Paris, but it did not prevent the artist from winning his lady-love.

Prof. Charles D. Roberts relates "The Romance of an Ox-team" in the land of the Blue Noses. "Two Prayers," by Kathleen Gray Nelson, is a condensed and pointed tale of love and hate.

In "The Bicycling Era," John Gilmer Speed gives something of the history and much of the ethics of a mode of exercise in which he thoroughly believes—a belief shared by a large and steadily increasing number of Americans of both sexes and all conditions.

William Trobridge Larned, an authority on western topics, points out "The Passing of the Cowpuncher." Dr. Charles C. Abbott describes a summer ramble "Up Pearson's Lane."

Annie Steger Winston has a second brief paper on "The Pleasures of Bad Taste." Nellie B. McCune tells a good deal about "Caricature," and Will M. Clemens writes on "The Mystery of Sound."

The verse of the number is by Nellie Francis Milburn and Madison Cawein.

A few weeks ago, while Peter Mosser, a farmer residing between Siegersville and Schnecksville, Lehigh county, was engaged in mowing grass with a machine, he cut off both legs of a partridge, which was sitting on a nest. The latter contained twenty eggs. Mr. Mosser took the eggs and submitted them to the tender care of a motherly hen, which took them under her wing and a few days ago hatched out nineteen partridges. The hen was considerably surprised at first and cackled at a great rate, says the Allentown *Chronicle-News*, but her maternal instinct came to the rescue and she is all care and devotion. The partridges are doing first rate.

GREAT PHYSICAL STRENGTH

is not necessary to the enjoyment of perfect health, yet strong, healthy organs and faculties give rise to the most delightful sensations of existence.

Exercise, common sense and ordinary precaution and you need never be very sick. When you find your stomach troublesome, your bowels inactive, your nerves sensitive—look out! When your weight is decreasing, when your energy is waning, when exertion seems impossible and sleep does not give rest—look out!

Serious illness has its beginning in neglected little things. Even dread consumption comes on by degrees, and may begin with a very slight derangement. Taken in time, 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption can be cured. Taken in time, no disease need be really serious. The best safeguard against disease is an active, healthy liver. That means good blood and good blood means good solid healthy flesh.

The germs of disease seek out the weak spots in the body. Don't have any weak spots. If you have them now, clear them out, tone them up, make them strong. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will do it. It searches out all poisonous matter and disease-germs of whatever character. It regulates the action of the organs of the whole body. It forces out impure matter, makes the blood rich and puts new life into every fiber. It makes good, firm, healthy flesh—doesn't make fat. It gives you flesh that you can work with—the flesh that means health, but a reasonable plumpness is essential to the best bodily condition.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is pleasant to take and you don't have to take an ocean of it to get well either.

Call and see the typewriter paper at this office. tf.

Waterproof collars and cuffs that you can clean yourself by simply wiping off with a wet sponge. The genuine look exactly like linen and every piece is marked this way:

TRADE ELLULOID MARK.

They are made by covering a linen collar or cuff with "celluloid," and are the *only* waterproof goods made with an interlining, and the only goods that can stand the wear and give perfect satisfaction. Never wilt and not effected by moisture. Try them and you will never regret it. Ask for those with above trade mark and refuse any imitations. If your dealer does not have them we will mail you a sample direct on receipt of price. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs 50c. pair. State whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

The Celluloid Company,
427-429 Broadway, New York.

Better Than a Lawn Mower.

"Speaking about tornadoes," observed a traveling man, "I'll tell you of the strange antics of one I ran against while I lived in Kansas."

"I didn't know you were ever in that state," replied a man from Wilkinsburg.

"Oh, yes, I was. At the time I speak of I had a house in Wyandotte with quite a wide lawn in front. I watched the grass grow with painful misgivings, for I was opposed to working the lawn mower. You know how that is yourself," he said to the man from Wilkinsburg.

With a silent nod the latter acknowledged that he did.

"Well, the grass kept getting taller and taller, and every day my wife would make some remark about how our lawn looked compared with the neighbors'. One day the neighbors who lived opposite me asked me what I'd take for my crop, and then I concluded that something had to be done. I sat on the front porch trying to work up enough courage to tackle that grass, when along came that tornado. We all rushed for the cyclone cellar. When we ventured forth, we expected to find the house gone into the next county, but it was there all right. But the grass! You won't believe me, but the grass was trimmed as a brand new mower could have taken it off, and the cyclone had even carried away the cuttings. I suppose the reason the house wasn't touched was that the edge of the twister just reached to the end of the lawn. But tornadoes are queer critters. You can never tell how they're going to strike. —*Pittsburg Telegraph.*

Successful Rupture Cure.

Since it became generally known that Dr. O'Malley, one of Wilkes-Barre's leading practicioners, had discovered a new method for the cure of rupture, wherein the patient is not subjected to a surgical operation, is not detained from business and is completely cured in from four to eight weekly visits to the Doctor's office at 80 S. Washington street, those large and handsome rooms are crowded daily. The Doctor's reputation and standing are such that the people have confidence in him, and the fact that he has absolutely cured almost every case that has come to him is overcoming the incredulity of the public in the statement that rupture can be cured without the use of the knife and long confinement. Dr. O'Malley's cures are absolute. It is not necessary to wear a truss afterward. His confidence in the treatment is such that he gives a guarantee to cure every curable case accepted. If the patient is too poor to pay he is treated free, thus showing that the Doctor has a real interest in the welfare of his fellow men. His advertisement appears in another column of this paper.

Must Give Numbered Receipts.

A recent act of Assembly makes it obligatory for the county tax collectors to keep a book of numbered receipts and the same must be filled out in ink. A numbered stub must also be kept, from which a report is made to the county commissioners. The latter are required to furnish the collectors with the necessary books.

Stock Certificates.

Corporations desiring stock certificates, are invited to call and see samples of lithograph work at THE COLUMBIAN office. Workmanship and prices are guaranteed to compare favorably with city printing. tf.

HUMOROUS.

Hoax—Have you read "Trilby?" Joax—No; I am not equal to the feat.—Philadelphia Record.

Lushington—Do you photograph in colors? Photographer—Yes; but I can chalk your nose, sir.—Pick-Me-Up.

He—Have you ordered a trousseau, darling? She—Yes; six pairs of bloomers and three bathing suits.—Boston Herald.

This belief in the inveracity of anglers is singularly universal. It may be said that it extends from pole to pole.—Philadelphia Times.

He—French enables one to express such delicate shades of meaning, you know. "Yes, I know. And such indelicate ones, too."—Life.

"Can I borrow your umbrella awhile?" "Certainly." "Thanks." "Don't mention it." "I won't—to the owner."—Chicago Tribune.

"You ought to see that fellow strike a balance." "I suppose he's a bookkeeper?" "No; he's a professional juggler."—Detroit Free Press.

Wife (in indignant surprise)—Are you drunk, Joseph? Joseph—(Hic) If I ain't (hic) it's the best imitation of one I ever experienced.—Judge.

Philadelphian—I am ready to die at any moment. Brooklynite—Don't they run the trolleys on a regular schedule in your town?—Detroit Tribune.

"What are you painting there on your lawn mower?" "A motto." "What is it?" "It's a good thing. Push it along."—Boston Courier.

Nell—Why did you marry that dried-up old millionaire? I wouldn't have him with all his money! Belle—But he said he would die for me.—Philadelphia Record.

"You saw a great deal of her in town last winter at dancing parties, I believe?" "Yes, but I expect to see more of her at the beach this summer."—Boston Courier.

He—How many hearts are you going to break this summer? She—Hearts don't break in the summer; it's too warm. They merely bend.—Harper's Bazar.

"Talk about daylight robbery being the height of imposition," said the man as he shook his fist at the gas meter, "it is not in it with gaslight robbery. No."—Indianapolis Journal.

First Cyler (nearing a road-house)—Do you suppose we can get anything to drink there? Second Cycler—Just look at the enormous aggregation of wheels in the carriage-shed.—Life.

A Lively Time.—She—"I was playing whist also last night. It was the first meeting of our Young Ladies' Whist Club." He—"I wondered what made you so hoarse."—Harlem Life.

Willie—"What does alimony mean, pa? Does it mean all the money?" Pa (bitterly)—"Yes, all the money a man can scrape together, and more, too, sometimes."—New York World.

"Young man," said the near-sighted passenger, "would you mind getting up and giving this old gentleman a seat?" "Sir!" exclaimed the bloomer girl and the bearded lady simultaneously.—Chicago Tribune.

"Well, is there anything I can do for you?" asked the sharp-featured woman who had come to the kitchen door in response to the knock. "There is, ma'am," responded the wayworn tourist. "You can give me a good meal of victuals, with pie and cake and real cream in the coffee, but I am something of a mind-reader and a physiognomist and I can see you ain't going to do it.—Afternoon, ma'am."—Chicago Tribune.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT

THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

Biliousness,
Headache, foul breath, sour stomach, heartburn, pain in chest, dyspepsia, constipation.

Poor Digestion,
Distress after eating, pain and bloating in the stomach, shortness of breath, pain in the heart.

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A splendid feeling to-day and a depressed one to-morrow, nothing seems to taste good, tired, sleepless and all unstrung, weakness, debility. **Swamp-Root** builds up quickly a run down constitution and makes the weak strong.

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We have saw-mills on this tract running daily, and have there on hand and can cut timber &c. at any time.

Shingles, No 1, all 5 and 6 in. selected,	$1.50 M
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Plastering lath, 4 ft. long,	$1.50 M
" " 3 ft. long,	$1.25 M
Hemlock, common sizes,	$8.00 M

For special orders and for Terms &c, write or call at office of

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They are here in all the newest and dressiest shapes selected from the best shoemakers in the land. The very liberal patronage of my friends has enabled me to put my shoe stock in the front rank which makes your shoe buying a pleasure.

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